The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5766. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

Opening Proceedings of the Legislature.

Organization According to the Tammany Programme.

Remarkable Speech of the New Speaker.

Challenge to the National Government.

Resolution Repealing the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Organization of the Legislature—The Speaker's Address—Buncombe Resolutions—Repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment Ratification—Better Feeling Over the Contest for Speaker, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1870.

The galleries and lobbies of the Capitol were crowded with spectators on the opening of the Legislature this morning, who listened with becoming patience to the tedious process of organizing the two Houses. The organization was effected in accordance with the programme agreed upon at the Democratic caucus last evening, each party voting for its caucus nominees, and the total vote for Speaker of the Assembly numbering 122, or six less than a full House. The absentees were SELKREG, LITTLEJOHN, FLANAGAN and KIERNAN—three Republicans and one Democrat—the rival candidates, HUSTED and HITCHMAN, being present but not voting. The only notable feature of the organization was the remarkable speech of HITCHMAN, the new Speaker, on taking the Chair. The idea of the Clerk of the Board of Education of the City of New-York, arraigning Congress in a half-column speech, and winding up by a challenge to the United States Government to execute the laws in the State of New-York "if it dare," was regarded by most of those who heard it as the very highest achievement in the line of the ridiculous. Mr. HITCHMAN, himself, evidently felt it to be so, and cunningly shifted the responsibility from his own shoulders by quoting in this part of his address almost the very words of his master, PETER B. SWEENEY, published in the *Herald* soon after the November election. The Tammany Ring tried hard to get Governor HOFFMAN to insert a similar piece of twaddle in his Message, where, if anywhere, it would have been appropriate, but, failing to induce the Governor to make an ass of himself, they forced it down the Speaker's throat and he gulped it up, duly labelled as a prescription of Dr. SWEENEY. There was a strong effort to get up applause on the Democratic side of the Assembly for this part of the Speaker's address, but the majority of the party were evidently more ashamed of than delighted at it; and, as for the Republicans, they express the hope that HITCHMAN's declaration of war will be awarded all the publicity possible as a good electioneering document for their party.

TOM FIELDS, of New York, offered the first buncombe resolution, after the organization of the Assembly, containing the Democratic bid for the votes of Cuban sympathizers, coupled with a sop to the Fenians.

MITCHELL, of New York, followed with a concurrent resolution asking Congress to repeal the duty on tea, coffee, sugar, and other necessaries.

Colonel MURPHY, of New-York, very generously appealed to the House to allow his political opponent, Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG, now detained at home by sickness, to have the same seat he occupied last year, but TOM FIELDS protested, and thought the "fat men" of the House, of whom he was a *magnapars*, should be granted the first favors. He finally withdrew his objection, however, after a strong appeal from Colonel MURPHY and other Democrats, and Mr. SELKREG was awarded his old seat, No. 11.

The reading of the Governor's Message excited very little attention in either House, and a large portion of the members of the Assembly left before it was finished, preferring to peruse it at their leisure in the newspapers.

In the Senate the only incident of the opening session worthy of note was the introduction by TWEED of a resolution rescinding the ratification by the last Legislature of the Fifteenth Amendment. The New-York Ring have determined to push this measure against the advice of the more politic members of the party, and the Republicans have certainly no objection, looking at it in a party light, but they objected to TWEED's rushing the thing through with such indecent haste, and demanded the right to discuss the resolution. It was finally postponed till to-morrow morning, and will be made the first business after the reading of the Journal.

Senator GENET gave notice of his old standing One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad bill, and CREAMER gave notice of a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Excise law. Senator TWEED also introduced a bill to repeal the act incorporating the Pneumatic Tube Company in New-York.

The Legislature will probably adjourn to-morrow or next day over till Monday, to give the rural Democracy an opportunity to attend TWEED's "Americus Club" ball at the Academy of Music, in New-York, on Thursday night.

There is a good deal of ill-feeling existing among the Democrats of the Assembly arising out of the Jacobs and Hitchman contest for Speaker. The shameless bribery and other corrupt means resorted to by the New-York Ring to secure HITCHMAN's election has greatly incensed the friends of JACOBS, and outsiders may be permitted to witness some fun in the happy family of Democrats before the session is over. It is alleged that all the Port Wardens' and Harbor Masters' berths in New-York have been pledged three or four times over by the "Ring" to country members to secure votes for HITCHMAN. Most of them will find themselves badly sold when it comes to fulfilling the bargain, and then "look out for squalls." S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The State Senate was called to order by Lieutenant-Governor BEACH, who spoke as follows:

MR. BEACH'S ADDRESS.

SENATORS: I welcome you to the Senate of the Empire State. I congratulate you, my Democratic friends, upon the success which has crowned your efforts. But you will remember that victory should not be followed by vindictiveness; that power is accompanied by grave responsibilities; and that if base schemes of bad men and soulless corporations are permitted to pass the Senate, if the corruption which has given our Legislature so unenviable a reputation shall continue to infest the Capitol, you will be held accountable. But I will not indulge in apprehensions. Policy, inclination and duty all bind you to fidelity to your obligations. Our Republican friends will, I am sure, cordially unite with us in the endeavor to secure to the people an honest administration of their affairs. Let us all, forgetting the things which are behind, press forward in the path of wise and salutary progress and reform. In the discharge of the delicate and embarrassing duty of organizing and presiding in the Senate, I wish your friendly assistance and kind indulgence. Should any Senator feel aggrieved by my action, I beg him to consider how difficult it is among so many conflicting views and interests to please all. In conclusion, Senators, permit me to recommend to you careful study and strict observance of the rules of the Senate. Thus will you be enabled to render essential aid to the presiding officer, and accurately and promptly to execute the high trust reposed in you by your constituents and the State.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of officers. The nominees of the Democratic caucus were elected as follows:

HIRAM CALKINS, of New York, Clerk; GEORGE GRAHAM, of Oneida, Sergeant-at-Arms; ABRAM KRANS, of Ulster, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; ALEXANDER WATERMAN, of Monroe, Doorkeeper; WILLIAM MCKINNEY, of Schenectady; ORSON ROOT, of Schoharie; JOHN DREW, of Orange, and CORNELIUS V. SIMPSON, of Westchester, Assistant Doorkeepers.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. TWEED offered the following joint resolution:

Whereas At the last session of the Legislature of this State a preamble and concurrent resolution were adopted, in the words and figures following, to wit: *Whereas*, At the session of the Fortieth Congress it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment when it shall be ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely, article 15: First, the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, nor by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; second, the Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation; therefore,

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the said proposed amendment to the Constitution be, and the same is, hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of New-York; and

Whereas, The proposed Fifteenth Amendment, above recited, has not been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, and has not become a part of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, The State of New-York, represented in the Legislature here now assembled, desires to withdraw the consent expressed in the above-recited concurrent resolution, it be and is hereby repealed, rescinded and annulled. And be it further

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, That the Legislature of the State of New-York refuses to ratify the above-recited proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and withdraws absolutely any expression of consent heretofore given thereto or ratification thereof. Be it further

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions and preamble to the Secretary of State of the United States at Washington, and to every member of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Governors of the several States.

Mr. KENNEDY moved that the resolutions be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Grave questions arose as to the power of one Legislature to thus review or reverse the decision of a previous Legislature, and it was thought proper that the subject should be considered by the Law Committee of this body.

The motion was lost by a strict party vote—16 to 13.

After some discussion, the resolution was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. CREAMER gave notice of a bill to repeal the Excise law.

Mr. GENET gave notice of a bill to charter the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad.

The Senate then took a recess.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill directing the Pneumatic Tube Company to discontinue work under Broadway, New-York.

The Governor's message was then received and read, after which the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. by Mr. E. F. UNDERHILL, Clerk of the last House. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN. The oath of office was then administered to the members by the Secretary of State.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. MOSEBY, of Kings, the House proceeded to the election of officers. The Democratic candidates were elected, as follows: Hon. WM. HITCHMAN, of New-York, Speaker; J. G. RHODES, of Onondaga, Sergeant-at-Arms; JOHN C. PIERCE, of Wyoming, Doorkeeper, and M. W. WALL, First Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. HITCHMAN, on taking the Speaker's chair, addressed the House as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: I accept the trust you have reposed in me by electing me as your presiding officer, and shall discharge the duty that trust imposes impartially and to the best of my ability. Having been honored with the like confidence on a former occasion, I realize more fully, from the experience thus acquired, our mutual dependence on each other for the proper discharge of our duties. From me you have a right to expect a diligent attendance at the post you have assigned me, and a thorough understanding and a just administration of the rules which you shall adopt, and which parliamentary usage has established for the orderly discharge of the business which will come before this House. These rules are designed for the protection of the rights of the minority of your body as well as the assertion of the power of the majority. It will be my effort to enforce these rules intelligently and justly. From you I shall hope to receive support and forbearance in the performance of these delicate and responsible duties. Coöperating, as I feel we shall, I have no apprehensions but that our session will be marked by harmony, conscientious fidelity and the final approval of our constituents in the work it will be our duty in part to perfect. It has been customary for the presiding officer of this body, on assuming the chair, to refer to some of the general questions which will be presented for legislative consideration. To come practically to these questions, the people, in the exercise of their constitutional privilege, through the election at which we were elected, have overthrown the party which was in the majority in the Legislature a year ago. By their acts they have been judged and condemned, and so in turn the dominant party of to-day will come up for judgment, and will in a like manner be compelled to surrender power if their acts shall not meet public approval. The people will expect at our hands a prompt performance of our duties and a prudent and economical administration of that part of the government of the State committed to our care. Among the questions which will be presented for our consideration will be measures for the improvement of the public works of the State, and for cheapening their use, so that the internal commerce of the State shall be fostered and the public welfare promoted; the restoration of the right of self-government to municipalities, the adoption of uniform Election and Excise laws, the more stringent guarding of the ballot box from abuse, and the repeal of oppressive laws on the laboring men of the State. It will be our duty to carefully examine all bills appropriating the public money, and to avoid special legislation when general laws, operating equally for all, will be found adequate. We should in all our acts bear in mind that legislation is a public trust to be exercised solely on public grounds, and that finally the people, in the taxation which they will be compelled to meet, should find no evidence of waste or extravagance on our part adding to their already heavy burdens. But all these matters will necessarily be more fully and appropriately presented in the Message of His Excellency the Governor. In addition to the measures of purely State concern which we will be called upon to consider, there are national questions of grave importance which we will be compelled to meet. While we find the General Government surrendering the rights and dignity of the Republic on all questions with foreign Governments, withdrawing its demand at a menace from Spain and suspending its negotiations with Great Britain until that haughty Power shall be in a more placable temper, and the national finances are regulated on a system of daily shifting expedient, without plan, permanency or principle, Congress is devoting itself to systematic usurpations by which the constitutional character of our Government is to be utterly subverted. The wise and patriotic men who formed the Union predicted that the greatest danger was to be apprehended from Congress, which by assembling all the powers of the Government in the same hands, must lead to the same tyranny as that threatened from the usurpation of a monarchy. Their reliance for complete security against the invasion of public liberty by national authority was in the State Governments, and the preservation in the States of the powers established for their protection. One of the most distinguished of these great men remarked, shortly after the adoption of the Constitution: "Projects of usurpation cannot be masked under pretenses so likely to escape the penetration of select bodies of men as by the people at large." The Legislature will have better means of information; they can discover the danger at a distance, and possessing the power and confidence of the people, they can at once adopt a regular plan of opposition, in which they can combine all the resources of the community. They can readily communicate with each other in different States, and unite their common forces for the protection of their common liberty. The controlling political party of this State are devoted to the Union, and the Constitution which guides and guards that Union, and guarantees the liberties of the people. They recognize and mean to live up to all the duties which the war for national preservation created. The debt incurred for that war they regard as a sacred trust, to be paid, principal and interest, to the last farthing. The enfranchisement of an enslaved race, which resulted from that struggle, they not only accept, but they recognize the obligation of elevating and advancing that race to the highest condition of which it is capable, and they look to the perpetuity of a constitutional Union thus saved as the common glory of the whole people. But they ask that when war has ceased peace shall resume its sway. The safety of the Government being secured, they ask that the consequences of war shall be repaired, and the prosperity and happiness and advancement of the people shall be regarded. It cannot be denied that we do not find these just expectations realized, but on the contrary, we discover that although the war by a portion of the States against the Government has been overcome, a war by the Government against all the States has been inaugurated. We find Congress centralizing in itself all the powers of the Government, executive and judicial as well as legislative; and the dangers which the fathers of the Republic apprehended as a possibility are already upon us as an existing fact. The separation and independence of the several powers of the Government were regarded by the framers of the Constitution as the only guarantees of the liberties of the people. The legislative authority at Washington has broken down, step by step, the powers of the Supreme Court of the United States, so that Congress has become omnipotent. Without question as to constitutionality of its acts, amendments to the Constitution surrendering to Congress powers essential to the States for the maintenance of republican government and the liberties of the people, are enforced by military authority, and States are created, destroyed and re-created accordingly as they submit to or oppose such aggressions. The right of the States to regulate elections, and everything connected with them, was very justly regarded as a fundamental article of republican government. It was left to the States to be fixed by their Constitutions. By a pending amendment, attempted to be forced on the States in the manner I have indicated, Congress is conspiring to grasp and control this right, so that a body of men elected for a temporary period, and maintaining their seat of power at a distant point from the great body of the people, may, by force of fraud, change the republican character of our Government, perpetuate themselves in authority, and set the people at defiance. It will be one of your first duties to consider whether the State of New-York will consent to this usurpation. Abuses of the elective franchise in localities cannot continue while the power is in the hands of the people. They must and will be speedily remedied. But the surrender of the whole subject of suffrage to a centralized power at Washington, which will merely have to decree the result of an election as perpetuating them as the Government, without question or redress, will never be submitted to by the people. When would such usurpers decree themselves out of power? It has been said that a State cannot withdraw its consent to such an amendment once given, however inconsiderately, even though the requisite number may not be obtained for a century. This cannot be. Let New-York, when the roll of States is called, announce that she does not consent to the amendment, and let Congress count her as consenting if it dare. Again thanking you for the honor you have conferred on me I await your further pleasure.

THE RULES AND MANUAL.

Mr. JACOBS moved the adoption of the rules of the last House, except Rules 15, 52 and 66, to be adopted until further orders, and that a Committee on Rules be appointed.

Mr. MURPHY moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost, and the motion was adopted.

Mr. GLEASON moved that the usual copies of the legislative manual be furnished to the members. Adopted.

NOTICE OF ORGANIZATION.

On motion the usual Committees to notify the Senate and the Governor of the organization of the House were appointed.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

Mr. FIELD, of New-York, offered the following, which was laid over:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, That the Legislature of the State of New-York regards with humiliation and pain the policy of subserviency pursued by the National Administration towards the tyrannical Power which oppresses Cuba, and the apathy with which it looks upon the heroic struggle of the Cuban people for liberty.

Resolved, That we regard the policy of the Government upon the question that goes to the fundamental principles of democracy as false to our national traditions and aspirations, and false to the noblest instincts of the American heart.

Resolved, That we affirm our faith in the doctrine which has been maintained ever since the foundation of the Government, that the American citizen who is made such by naturalization thenceforth becomes clothed with the same rights, franchises and immunities as the citizen of native birth, and that it is the duty of our Government to extend the ægis of its protection over every such citizen, in whatever part of the world he may be.

Resolved, That we denounce the cold-blooded indifference with which the Administration at Washington has listened to the appeals of American citizens who have been incarcerated in British prisons charged with aiding the Irish people in their struggle for liberty, and we call upon the Administration to put forth every effort to effect the liberation of these heroic men.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The memorials of the contestants from Onondaga, Rensselaer and Wayne Counties were presented.

THE MESSAGE.

The Private Secretary of the Governor appeared and presented the annual Message of the Governor, which was read.

After the reading of the Message, on motion of Mr. FIELDS it was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS, REPORTS, &C.

Mr. MITCHELL offered a resolution requesting our representatives in Congress to use their earnest efforts to secure the repeal of all duties on sugar, coffee, tea and coal, which was laid over.

Mr. FLAGG moved that the Governor's Message be translated into German, and that 2,000 copies be printed.

The report of the Auditor of the Canal Department was received and ordered printed.

The report of the Comptroller was received and ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS 2,000 extra copies of the Governor's Message were ordered printed.

The House then took a recess until 4 o'clock, when the drawing for seats will take place.

The drawing of seats over, the Assembly adjourned.

STATE FINANCES.

Report of the Comptroller—Receipts and Expenditures of the Year—Various Recommendations.

The Comptroller, in his annual report, says: "No new debt has been created during the year past, and the indebtedness which existed at the commencement of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of September, 1869, has been considerably reduced. The tax levied for the year was less by nearly $2,500,000 than that levied for the year preceding, and with the exception of the amount owing by the County of New-York, which, by law, is not payable until the 1st of December, was principally paid into the State Treasury before the close of the fiscal year. The taxes levied for the current year will be a trifle more in the aggregate than those levied for the past, the result of an increased valuation of the taxable property of the State by which a lower rate of taxation yields a larger sum in gross. If the appropriations were rigidly confined to the legitimate purposes of the State, and a proper economy in all necessary expenditures adhered to, it is believed that the taxation could be considerably reduced without interfering with the efficiency or usefulness of the Government. Nearly $1,500,000 will be required for the current year, and at least $1,000,000 annually hereafter for several years for the building the new Capitol; and this amount, together with the large sums which will be demanded for completing other public buildings already commenced or projected, will have to be raised by taxation. These, with the usual, if not necessary, expenditures and claims upon the Government, and the necessary addition of about $4,000,000 annually to the "Bounty Debt Sinking Fund," call for a taxation in the aggregate for each year of nearly $11,000,000. This includes at least $2,250,000 raised by tax as a Free School Fund under the act of 1867. The taxes levied annually for county, municipal and local purposes, in the aggregate are more than treble the amount levied for State purposes. The aggregate taxation for all purposes under State laws for the current year is $46,161,531 50, or 2.48 per cent. upon the whole taxable property of the State. This is exclusive of the still more onerous burdens and duties imposed under the laws of the United States.

THE DEBT.

The following statement shows the amount of the State debt on the 30th September, 1869, after deducting the unapplied balances of the Sinking Funds at that date:

	Debt on Sept. 30, 1869.	Balance of Sink'g Funds Sept. 30, 1869.	Bal's of debt after applying Sink. Fs.
General fund..	$4,694,526 40	$1,370,263 78	$3,324,262 62
Contingent....	68,000 00	18,810 31	49,189 69
Canal..........	12,564,780 00	3,213,021 35	9,351,758 65
Bounty.........	25,938,000 00	3,815,175 23	22,122,824 77
Total.......	$43,265,306 40	$8,417,270 67	$34,848,035 73

The aggregate debt of the State was reduced during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1869, by the sum of $1,703,480, and if the unapplied balances of the Sinking Funds were deducted, the debt would be reduced by the sum of $4,016,413 01. The actual reduction of the debt during the two last fiscal years has been $9,266,556 62.

REVENUES.

The amount for which warrants were drawn on the treasury on account of the General Fund during the year, was $6,674,421 39, against $5,222,298 37 drawn for the year ending Sept. 30, 1868, showing an increase for the last year of $1,452,123 02.

Deficiency of the General Fund Revenue on the 30th September, 1868		$2,956,453 54
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury on account of the General Fund, during the year ending 30th September, 1869. (See Schedule II.)		6,674,421 39
Amount transferred to the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund, being the proceeds of the two and one-sixth mill tax levied in 1868, in pursuance of chapter 325, Laws of 1865		3,749,995 94
Amount transferred to various other funds, for interest		65,170 14
Total		$13,446,041 01
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury, remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1868		913 37
Total		$13,446,954 38
Amount of receipts into the Treasury during the year ending Sept. 30, 1869	$10,376,718 33	
Amount transferred from the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund for interest on advances	1,761 50	
Amount transferred from the School Fund for bond for lands	636 40	
Amount transferred from the School Fund, paid from the General Fund, and chargeable to the School Fund	55 76	
Total	$10,379,171 99	
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury, remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1869	763 59	10,379,935 58
Deficiency of the revenue on the 30th September, 1869		$3,067,018 80

There was received during the fiscal year on account of the General Fund Revenue:

From taxes	$9,019,191 38
From salt duties	88,798 77
From auction duties	95,785 64
From surplus canal revenues	127,058 47
	$9,330,834 26

Within ten years the taxation for State purposes has nearly quadrupled, and the taxes for all purposes, including town, county and school purposes, have nearly trebled, and the rate of taxation has more than doubled.

In 1859 the State tax was	$2,458,599 10
In 1869 the State tax was	8,138,028 37
In 1859 the tax for all purposes was	16,353,296 56
In 1869 the tax for all purposes was	46,161,531 50

The increase of the taxable property has not been in the same proportion.

The gross valuation in 1859 was	$1,404,913,679
The gross valuation in 1869 was	1,860,120,770
An increase of only	$455,207,091

quite disproportioned to the increased taxation.

While the burdens are thus heavy and incapable of diminution, except by stringent legislation, it is very desirable that they should be equalized and made to rest as nearly as may be upon all property alike.

TAXES.

The rate of taxation, and the amounts raised for the various purposes for the two fiscal years ending respectively on the 30th days of September, 1869 and 1870, are exhibited by the tables following. In the same connection is an estimate of the rate of taxation that will probably be required, and the amounts which will be realized by such tax for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Jan. 4, 1870.

To the Legislature:

By the Constitution, the Governor is required "to communicate, by message, to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient." I proceed to discharge this duty.

STATE FINANCES.

A statement of the debt of the State is as follows:

The total net amount of the State debt was, on the 30th of September, 1868	$38,864,448 74
It was, on the 30th of September, 1869	34,848,035 73
Reduction during the year	$4,016,413 01
Of this debt, there was in existence before the late war	$12,725,210 96
The residue is the unpaid portion of the bounty debt incurred during the war	22,122,824 77

The Sinking Funds, at their present rate of application, will extinguish the entire State indebtedness within eight years.

Interest on the State Debt.

I recommend that provision be made for the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of the interest on that portion of the State debt which was incurred before the late war, and of the principal thereof as it matures. It was contracted in specie, and the honor and good faith of the State forbid that either interest or principal should be paid in a depreciated currency. Failure to pay this interest in gold occurred first in 1863, and has continued to this time. This failure was bad faith and bad policy. The State has for seven years been repudiating a portion of its obligations, and I trust you will take prompt measures to save it from further dishonor.

The Bounty Fund Debt was contracted in our present currency, and the holders of the bonds claim nothing more than payment in the same.

Receipts and Payments of the State Treasury, during the Last Fiscal Year, on Account of all the Funds, Except the Canal and Free School Funds.

Balance in treasury on the 30th of September, 1868	$748,521 41
Receipts of the year	17,045,826 44
Total	$17,794,347 85
Payments of the year	17,532,435 68
Balance in the treasury on the 30th of September, 1869	$261,912 17

Taxes.

The State tax levied in 1869 was five and five-eighths mills, for the following purposes:

For schools	1¼ mills.
For canals	⅞ mill.
For general purposes	1¼ mills.
For bounty debt	2¼ mills.

The whole amount of State tax levied was $10,463,179 33.

THE CANALS.

The following statement shows the condition of the Canal Fund in the last fiscal year:

Balance in treasury and invested on the 1st October, 1868	$4,698,922 44
Received up to 30th September, 1869	6,119,985 70
Total	$10,818,908 14
Paid during the year ending 30th September, 1869	6,963,963 55
Balance now on hand	$3,854,944 59

Revenues of and Expenditures for the Canals During the Last Fiscal Year.

Receipts from tolls, rents, interest on current revenues and miscellaneous	$4,161,280 10
Payments for all expenses	1,278,507 52
Leaving a surplus revenue of	$2,882,772 58

Which has been applied, in conformity with article 7 of the Constitution, as follows:

Sinking Fund under section 2	$1,500,000 00
Sinking Fund under section 3	1,382,772 58
Total	$2,882,772 58

For the details of the State debt and expenditures, the business of the canals, their revenues, expenses and condition, I respectfully refer you to the official reports of the Comptroller, State Engineer and Canal Auditor.

I need not repeat my general suggestions of last year in reference to our canals, and the special and important relations which they bear to the commerce and business, not only of our own State, but of the great Northwest. It is the duty, as it is the manifest interest of the State, to foster and protect them; more so now, even, than before the construction of the lines of railway which connect the Western and Northwestern States with the seaboard. These canals, built before the days of railroads, to facilitate internal commerce, to furnish a cheap and easy avenue of transportation for the products of our own and other States through the interior to the Hudson River, still form, as I have said in a former message, an indispensable link in the chain of water communication which continues to be of great power and value, notwithstanding the improvements in the method of land transportation. Properly managed, they will not only serve the original purpose of their construction, but will act as a check upon exorbitant charges of railroad corporations, and thus keep down the price of transportation for the various articles moving eastward and westward, to the mutual benefit of producer and consumer.

The necessity and value of water communication is as well recognized everywhere now as heretofore. Within a few days I have been applied to for information upon the subject for the guidance of public men in Europe, who have in view a system of canals on a very large scale, which shall connect Berlin and Dresden, and Berlin and Frankfort-on-the-Main, and other important points. At the request of the Governor of Iowa, also, I appointed, last Autumn, delegates to a convention held for the purpose of promoting improvement in the navigation of the Wisconsin River; a work in which the people of this State have a deep interest, as it will make, in connection with our canals, water communication complete from the Mississippi River to the City of New-York. Canals do not, as some say, belong to a past age, nor are they superseded and rendered useless by the construction of railroads. Both canals and railroads are essential to the full and rapid development not only of our own State, but of our great Northwestern neighbors, whose interests and prosperity are so firmly interwoven with our own.

To the great grain-producing States of the West cheap transportation to the seaboard is a necessity, and especially so now when the prices of their products are low. It is no less necessary to the people of New-York to have cheap transportation from the West; for our own agriculture no longer furnishes us with all the articles of food we require. Other States can compete with us for the great trade to and from the West by means of railroads, but they cannot in the traffic by canals, for they have not our advantages in the natural level of surface.

In affording water transportation at low rates through the length of our State we are contributing at once to our own prosperity and that of others. The business relations between New-York and the States referred to have always been close; it is our interest as well as theirs that these relations should be maintained and extended. For their sake as well as our own every barrier to a full and free interchange of the products of their industry and ours should, if possible, be removed. Our canals were not constructed with the narrow view of levying a tax upon commerce, that the State might, thereby, make money; they were built for the purpose of affording facilities to the internal trade of the country. The tolls should, therefore, be put at low rates, and the canals be made free as far and as fast as is practicable.

In the administration of the canals there should be a wise and prudent economy; but in regard to this great interest the State cannot afford to be parsimonious. The problem for solution is not merely what is cheapest for the time, but what is the best system for managing the canals so that the State and the people everywhere may realize, to the fullest extent, now and hereafter, the great advantages they were designed to secure. Experience has shown that they cannot, under existing laws, be so managed as to insure the best results for the State or for those who are engaged and interested in the business of transportation. The contract system for repairs has proved a failure, and I renew my recommendation of last year that it be abolished.

Various objections have been and may continue to be interposed to other methods, and it may be difficult to secure an agreement in the Legislature upon any specific plan of management.

In view of this possibility, and as the Constitution provides that the canals shall remain the property of the State and be under its management forever, I respectfully recommend that discretionary powers, to the fullest extent permitted by the Constitution, over the canals and everything connected with the working of them, be conferred upon the Canal Board, to the end that they may adopt the best practical plan or combination of plans. They are a constitutional body which it seems to me may be properly charged with such responsibility and duty. In their hands the State might be enabled to realize all the benefits of both the contract and superintendent systems, and be saved from the evils incident to either alone. They could establish and enforce such police regulations as would protect those engaged in navigation against the obstructions and delays to which they are now often needlessly subjected. They could contract for repairs when, in their judgment, it was most advisable, and they could have work done under superintendents when they considered the interests of the State would be thereby subserved. They could use what is good and reject what is bad in any system; and, knowing, as they are bound to know, the whole work and its necessities, could, through the proper officers, secure the best practical results, with the lowest possible expenditure.

It seems very certain that important reductions may be made in canal tolls. Every interest demands that such reductions should be made. I am informed that the Canal Board will recommend lower rates, and I ask the prompt concurrence of the Legislature.

The State Engineer will, in his report, recommend certain specific improvements. I ask for his recommendations your most favorable consideration.

EDUCATION.

I submit the following statement in relation to common schools, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1869:

Total receipts from all sources, including balance on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year	$11,310,852 22
Total expenditures	9,884,828 36

More than six millions was paid for teachers' wages, and nearly two and a half millions for schoolhouses, sites, repairs and furniture. The exact figures will appear by the report of the Superintendent of Education.

There are in the State nearly one million and a half of children of school age, about a million of whom attended the public schools during some portion of the year; while one hundred and twenty-six thousand were attending private schools.

Six normal schools are also in full operation; the attendance on which, in the aggregate, amounts to four thousand two hundred.

The total number of public schoolhouses is 11,698; and the estimated value of these, with their sites, is more than $18,000,000.

These facts show the great proportions to which our common school system has grown. There may be defects in it, but taken as a whole, it commands and receives the hearty commendation and the cordial support of the great body of the people. Under our form of government, in which the voice of the people is so potential, the State has a direct interest in so educating the masses that they may intelligently understand their duties as citizens; and no tax should be paid more cheerfully than that which enables all, without reference to station or condition, to acquire the rudiments of a good English education. The Legislature should do all in its power to sustain and perfect a system which aims to accomplish this result.

The condition of the colleges and academies of the State will appear from the annual report of the Regents of the University.

STATE PRISONS.

The report of the Comptroller will show in detail the expenses and earnings of the several State prisons during the past year, and give the necessary explanations thereof.

There have been, during the year, mutinous disturbances among the convicts, and the expenses of the prisons continue to be largely in excess of the earnings. I renew the objections made in my last annual message to the contract system for the employment of the prisoners' labor. It is a vicious one, and should be abandoned.

The discipline of the prisons has been seriously affected by legislation which has deprived their officers of nearly all discretion in regard to punishment. I think the chief officer of each prison should be clothed with the fullest discretionary powers in relation to the character and amount of punishment, subject to the restriction that it shall be inflicted only in his presence.

I submit to the Legislature that the subject of prison management has become one of very great consequence, and demands earnest attention. More concentrated responsibility is needed, as well as protection against frequent changes of administrative officers. It is doubtful whether such results can be attained without an amendment of the Constitution making an entire change in the system.

The Commissioners appointed by me, pursuant to chapter 408 of the Laws of 1869, to select a site and submit plans for the construction and management of a State Penitentiary will, I am informed, make their report to the Legislature at an early day.

I have visited, during the year, all the State prisons, and given personal hearing to large numbers of convicts who desired to present applications for executive clemency. The total number of applications for pardon and commutation of punishment, presented personally or in writing, and examined by me, is about 600. Eighty-six pardons and twenty commutations have been granted. A full statement of the names, and the reasons in each case, will be transmitted to you hereafter.

BANKS.

During the last fiscal year there have been returned, destroyed and canceled, by the Bank Department, $315,316 of the circulating notes of the banks of this State; of which amount $46,364 were the notes of incorporated banks, and $268,952 were the notes of banks organized under the General Banking law. The amount of State Bank circulation outstanding on the 30th of September last was $2,639,059, of which $1,396,903 were notes of banking associations and individual bankers, organized under the General Banking law, and $1,242,156 were notes of incorporated banks. The whole of the former and $372,072 of the latter are secured by bonds and mortgages, Government or State stocks, and cash deposited with the Superintendent of the Bank Department, leaving but $870,084 of unsecured circulation outstanding, a large portion of which, it is presumed, has been destroyed, and the remainder is always redeemed on presentation by the representatives of the banks which issued the same.

The total amount of securities held by the Superintendent of the Bank Department at the close of the fiscal year was $3,058,156 94, of which $2,138,517 23 were held for banking associations and individual bankers, $394,260 73 for incorporated banks, and $525,378 98 for incorporated trust companies. A detailed statement of these securities will be found in the annual report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department.

Fifty-seven banks are now doing business under the laws of this State, but, of course, issue no circulating notes. Of these, six have returned to the State system from the national, under the provisions of the enabling act of 1867. Several other national banks are reported as having in contemplation a similar change of organization.

One hundred and twenty-eight savings banks are now organized and doing business in this State, with an aggregate of assets exceeding $180,000,000. The magnitude and the importance of this interest seem to demand a more intimate guardianship and more careful supervision than is now afforded. An amendment to existing laws requiring or at least authorizing a personal examination of these institutions, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, would, in my judgment, worthily supplement what has already been done in the direction of securing safety and efficiency in their management, and a full disclosure of their real condition for the information and greater security of their depositors. The subject is respectfully submitted to your favorable consideration.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The uniformed militia, designated by law "The National Guard of the State of New-York," numbers 25,065 officers, con-commissioned officers and privates, and consists of three regiments of cavalry, one battalion of cavalry, four troops of cavalry, three battalions of artillery, eight batteries of artillery, forty-seven regiments of infantry, three battalions of infantry.

The Legislature of 1869 authorized a reduction of the maximum force to 20,000. Three regiments have already been mustered out, and further disbandments are now in progress.

The report of the Adjutant-General, which will be transmitted to you at an early day, contains many valuable suggestions, to which I ask your favorable attention. He recommends, among other things, a transfer to county authorities of arsenals not necessary for State purposes; the substitution of breech loaders, of the kind adopted by the War Department, in place of arms now in use, and a codification of military laws containing important amendments.

The State Military Agencies have, during the year, collected from the United States for back pay, bounties and pensions, and paid over to the several claimants, $14,829 22.

Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated by the Legislature last year to redeem certain certificates issued to the soldiers of the war of 1812. Twenty-six hundred and thirty-one of these certificates, exhausting the whole appropriation, have been examined and audited. There are, I have reason to believe, many families of these old soldiers, whose claims are yet unprovided for. They deserve your favorable attention.

The First Division of the National Guard, in the City of New-York, which numbers 10,000 men, feels seriously the want of a proper parade ground. It has been suggested that the Central Park Commissioners might be authorized to take lands in the vicinity of the Park for the purpose; and it is believed by many that the additional taxable value conferred on adjoining property will compensate for the cost. I recommend this matter to your consideration.

CHARITIES AND ASYLUMS.

I refer you to the official report of the Commissioners of Charities, which will be duly transmitted to you, for information in detail of the operation of our several State charities. I recommend to your favorable consideration the claims of the unfortunate classes to whose relief the State asylums and other institutions are devoted.

I earnestly call your attention to the necessity of additional legislation for the benefit of the insane poor throughout the State. Their condition in the county poor houses is deplorable. None are so helpless; none, for the most part, so friendless. They are often abandoned by their relatives, who, whatever their inclination, have not the means of giving them the care they need. No provision suitable to their condition and their wants can be made on a small scale. They require generally the discipline and the treatment which can be had only in large, well-organized institutions, under the charge of men who have made this painful form of disease a special study. It is impracticable for each county to provide properly for the few sufferers of this class who are found within its limits. Their presence in the county poor houses is, from the inadequate care that can there be bestowed upon them and from the cruel restraint which is often of necessity resorted to, demoralizing to the neighborhood. Interest, duty and charity demand that further provision be made at once for this unfortunate class. The State should provide asylums, with room for the poor thus afflicted who cannot be taken care of otherwise, and the authorities of each county should be required to send to them its insane poor, and to pay such sum for their support while in the State institutions as may be proper. The Willard Asylum, now in process of construction and in partial operation, will have accommodations for 250 of this class, and the Hudson River Asylum, and the one to be erected in the Eighth Judicial District, will also, when completed, accommodate a limited number; but it is estimated that there are now more than 1,500 of insane poor in the State outside of the counties of New-York and Kings.

It is probable that many of those who are classed among the insane poor are so harmless or so manageable that families and friends could take care of them if pecuniary aid were contributed towards their support. In such cases the Superintendents of the Poor should be authorized and required to pay to those who would assume their care such weekly or monthly stipend as should be necessary and proper. This would prevent the overcrowding of the State institutions, yet add nothing to the county charges.

In connection with the subject of insanity, I respectfully suggest that you will give favorable consideration to the application which will be made on behalf of the State asylum at Utica, for authority to appoint a special pathologist for the duty of making such investigations as seem to be now demanded by medical science. The reasons for this will be fully stated in the report of the Superintendent of that institution, which will be transmitted to the Legislature.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The money thus far expended on the new Capitol, according to a statement furnished me by the Comptroller, is $1,363,540 50, of which sum about one-half has been paid for land.

The appropriation made last year was expended before the Autumn of 1869. It seemed to be clearly the interest of the State that the work should not be interrupted, so long as the condition of the weather permitted its continuance. An arrangement was made, therefore, with the consent of the Executive and the Comptroller, by which $300,000 were advanced to the Commissioners, and deposited with the Comptroller, to be drawn out on proper vouchers. I recommend that provision be made for the repayment of this advance and for carrying on this work during the coming year.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL LAWS.

At its last session I was obliged to dissent frequently from the Legislature in reference to bills limited in their application to localities or affording relief in special cases, when, as it appeared to me, the proper course would have been to amend the general laws pertaining to the subject, or to pass new general laws. The Legislature, on the reconsideration which the Constitution in such cases imposes upon it, in every instance concurred in and sustained my views. Nevertheless, the statute book of 1869 contains 920 acts, and is almost as bulky a volume as that of any previous year. This multiplying of laws is a serious evil, and, in my judgment, unnecessary.

I recommend to you the careful examination of all existing general laws, with a view to ascertain what amendments are necessary in order to lessen the number of applications made at every session for special legislation.

An important amendment to the general laws was passed at the last session enlarging the powers of the Boards of Supervisors over roads and bridges and other matters in relation to which the Legislature has heretofore been called upon to pass many special acts. I submit, for your consideration, whether the legislative powers of the Boards of Supervisors over these and other subjects of strictly local interest may not advantageously be still further enlarged.

The rapidly-increasing population of Westchester County and parts of Long Island, in the immediate vicinity of New-York and Brooklyn, renders necessary the laying out of roads and avenues of a character which could not well be provided for in the general laws applicable to other portions of the State. Hence there are frequent demands upon the Legislature to create special Commissions to take charge of such work. I recommend that a law be passed covering all such cases in these localities, which will render future applications to the Legislature unnecessary.

I recommend the enactment of a general law providing for the appraisal and payment of claims or damages arising or resulting from matters connected with the canals.

I recommend, also, the examination of the general law passed at the last session concerning savings banks, to the end that, if necessary, it may be amended, so that special charters for these institutions shall not hereafter be requisite; and that no special bills for savings banks be passed at this session, unless the parties applying shall have complied with the general law of last session.

Also, that the general law for the organization of fire companies in towns be amended; it makes no provision for hook and ladder and hose companies.

Also, for your consideration, that the limit now imposed upon the amount of property permitted to be held by literary, musical and other societies be enlarged.

Also, some provision, by general law, under which churches and societies may alter their names, without coming to the Legislature for authority to do so in every special instance.

I also recommend the careful examination of the general laws for the incorporation of villages, to the end that a form of charter may be provided under which the needs of every municipality of that grade may be met, and that applications for special village charters, and for amendments to charters, may no longer be necessary. I also recommend that all existing village charters be, by the provisions of the act suggested, made to conform to the general model of the proposed perfected law. The charter of the village of Owego is to be found complete only by reference to fourteen separate acts of the Legislature, passed at as many separate sessions. A fifteenth amended charter was proposed last session, but failed to obtain the Executive approval. There seems to me to be no reason why village charters should not be, like our town governments, uniform in character.

I recommend that all laws which have been passed, conflicting with the principle of uniformity in town governments, such as those which, in special instances, permit the votes for town officers to be taken by election districts, instead of in town meeting, be repealed.

There is a defect in the law providing for two Justices of the Peace to sit as Justices of the Sessions and of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Section 40 of chapter 280 of the Laws of 1847 provides that in case of absence of any Justice of the Sessions from any sitting of the Court, or in case the office of any of the two Justices of the Peace who have been chosen Justices of the Sessions shall be vacant, the County Judge may designate some other Justice of the Peace to act. Section 35 of chapter 470 of the Laws of 1847 so amends the first-named section as to leave no provision for appointment in the case of a vacancy. In a recent instance, by reason of this omission, the Court of Sessions could not be organized. I recommend the immediate passage of an act to remedy the defect.

I deem it unnecessary to present arguments in support of these several recommendations, believing that the mere statement of the propositions will secure for them the approval of the Legislature.

CONSPIRACY LAWS.

A statute of this State declares it to be a misdemeanor for "two or more persons to conspire to commit any act injurious to trade or commerce." Such a conspiracy, if it assumes a magnitude which seriously threatens or affects the public welfare, deserves and should receive its proper punishment. This statute, however, has for the most part, since its adoption, more than forty years ago, been of little practical value. I cannot find, after a careful examination, that its provisions have ever been successfully invoked against capitalists or others for combining to raise the prices of grain, coal and other articles necessary for the comfort of the whole people, or to reduce the rate of wages. It has, however, been evoked on several occasions against and been by the courts construed to apply to journeymen and others for combining to raise the rate of wages, or to make and enforce regulations which they deemed necessary for their mutual welfare. Cases have recently occurred in Westchester County where the law has been enforced against persons engaged in the last-named combinations. I do not believe that the existence of a statute which can be so construed as to make such acts criminal is productive of any public benefit. I do believe it to be productive rather of public evil. Like all other laws which from their nature are likely to be executed unequally, it operates, when it operates at all, oppressively.

I recommend, therefore, a repeal of this Conspiracy law, or such a modification of it as, while it forbids a conspiracy to injure the general trade and commerce of the State or country, will do away with that judicial construction which makes it equally criminal for citizens to combine for the purpose of securing an increase of the wages of labor, or of establishing and maintaining prudential regulations for their mutual interest and protection.

INJUNCTIONS AND RECEIVERS.

I recommend also the passage of a law forbidding the granting of injunctions or the appointing of receivers in cases affecting monied and other corporations on *ex-parte* applications. I think it would be far better even that the writ of injunction should be abolished altogether than that it should continue to be the cause of the unseemly collisions between Judges which have been frequent for some years past.

APPRENTIC LAWS.

I am informed that application will be made to the Legislature for a revision of the laws relating to apprentices. One of the complaints against the existing statutes is that, while they impose severe penalties upon apprentices for violation of the provisions of their indentures, they do not afford sufficient protection to the apprentices themselves. It is claimed, and with justice, that the employer should not only be bound to thoroughly instruct his apprentice in all the mysteries of his business and calling, but that proper penalties should be imposed upon him for violation of this duty. The State should make due provision for the enforcement of all contracts affecting persons under age; and it is the interest of the community to secure the greatest amount of skilled labor in all mechanical occupations. I recommend the whole subject of revising the Apprentice laws to your prompt and careful consideration.

REVISION OF STATUTES.

I again invite your attention to the importance of a revision of the statutes of this State. During the first forty-eight years of our history, the Legislature provided for four different revisions. The last act for that purpose was passed on the 21st of April, 1825, and the last revision was completed in 1828. Since that time a new Constitution has been put in force, the State Courts have been reorganized, a new system of practice has been adopted, and many acts have been passed, materially affecting the provisions of previous laws. These changes, so numerous and important, and extending, as they now do, through at least fifty volumes, create great difficulty, and sometimes uncertainty, in ascertaining the exact state of the law.

A new revision, by which all laws of a general nature shall be collected together and the various acts relating to the same subject arranged and consolidated, is greatly needed.

NEW JUDICIARY.

The amended Constitution proposed by the Convention which closed its sessions Feb. 28, 1868, was submitted to the electors at the last general election, pursuant to chapter 318 of the Laws of 1869, and that portion known as the Judiciary article was adopted.

It will be the duty of the Legislature to pass the necessary laws to carry into full working operation this article, which becomes the sixth article of the Constitution of the State, and I recommend that it be done as early in the session as may be practicable.

REGISTRY AND ELECTION LAWS.

I respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the want of uniformity in the Registry and Election laws of the State. All laws relating to elections should be uniform in their principles, and general in their application.

The open and corrupt use of money at the polls and elsewhere to control elections is a great evil and demands your earnest attention. The laws which aim to secure the people in their right of speaking through the ballot box should be stringent and rigorously enforced. They should not embarrass the electors, yet they should guard, with the greatest care, against frauds at the polls or in the canvass. The Legislature should spare no efforts in this direction. It is to be feared, however, that no laws, though carefully and skilfully devised, can protect the purity of the ballot box, unless your legislation can reach what is the fundamental evil; the corrupt use of money in elections.

In considering this subject it must not be overlooked that grave doubts are expressed by very intelligent men whether our present Registry laws, while they oftentimes embarrass honest voters, are, in any material degree, effective for the prevention of frauds; and there are many who believe, after a fair and full trial of them, that far better results would be attained by providing everywhere for the establishment of smaller polling districts and the full and free exercise of the privilege of challenge on the day of election. The subject is of the greatest importance and demand your earnest consideration; for the whole system of our Government depends upon maintaining and preserving the purity of elections.

CRIMINAL LAW.

There are frequent cases of murder, as the crime is now defined, in which the jury are unwilling to convict, because of so little deliberation in the act, that they think it does not deserve the punishment of death. They acquit or find a verdict of manslaughter in some inferior degree; or they convict of murder with a recommendation to mercy, and so throw upon the Executive the responsibility of deciding whether the death penalty shall be enforced. A simple change in the statute would, in my judgment, secure a far better administration of criminal laws and a more certain punishment of crime than is now attained. I earnestly renew the recommendation made last year, that express provision be made by statute, that in all cases of murder, where the degree of premeditation or the circumstances attending the homicide do not, in the opinion of the jury, justify punishment by death, they may render a verdict of murder in a less degree, to be punished by imprisonment for life or for a term of years, in the discretion of the court.

By existing provisions of law, Courts of Sessions have the power, in cases of conviction by them, to grant new trials upon the merits, or for irregularity, or on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. I recommend that the same power be conferred upon the Oyer and Terminer, or upon the Supreme Court in cases of conviction by the Oyer and Terminer.

I also suggest, for your consideration, whether it would not be well to abolish, as has been done in England and in some of the States, the common law rule which forbids the trial of an accessory to a felony until after the conviction of the principal offender. It often operates to screen guilty men from punishment, and so to defeat the ends of justice.

EXCISE LAWS.

In my last annual Message I recommended the repeal of the Metropolitan District Excise law for the reasons, among others, that it was local and not general, that its provisions were unnecessarily harsh, needlessly violated private rights and unduly interfered with the social customs of large numbers of sober, temperate, law-abiding citizens, whose enjoyment of such customs did not prejudice general morals or public order. This law also authorizes arrest without warrant; and under its operation a system of espionage has grown up as degrading to the Police who are compelled to carry it out, as it is to the people who suffer from it. For these reasons I again recommend its repeal.

Excise laws should be uniform in principle, and general in their application throughout the State, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors under due restrictions as to time and place, aiming to secure order and decorum on every day of the week, fully recognizing the general sentiment prevailing in favor of a proper observance of Sunday, (as has always been done in the statutes of the State from the earliest period of its history,) yet free from the intolerant provisions which characterize the present Metropolitan District Law, and which are wholly unnecessary to the attainment of these ends.

Boards of Excise should consist of, or be appointed by, some local authority. I recommend the abolition of the county boards as now organized throughout the State, and the substitution of local boards, to be composed of the Supervisors and Justices of the Peace of the several towns. This was the old system under the Revised Statutes, and it has not, in my judgment, been improved upon by the subsequent legislation. In villages, the Board might properly consist of the President and Board of Trustees, and in cities be appointed by the Mayor.

COMMISSIONS AND CITY GOVERNMENTS.

The Constitution of 1846 recognized, for the purposes of local government, counties, cities, towns and villages, and no other territorial divisions, and provided that the officers thereof should be elected by the electors of such counties, cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature should designate. This provision was intended to secure the right of self-government in local affairs against any possible encroachment or violation. For the purpose of evading it, the Legislature created new districts (so-called) made up of two or more adjoining counties, and established within their limits various independent boards and commissions, in which all powers relating to police, fire, excise and health, or some of these subjects, are vested, and the members of which commissions are not elected by the people of the localities or appointed by the authorities thereof. The constitutionality of this legislation was affirmed by the Court of Appeals; although it is hardly denied that it is an evasion of the spirit of the Constitution. The effect was in every instance, practically, to give to the political minority in the districts the power, through the central authority at the capital, of governing the majority.

It cannot be denied that there were evils in municipal governments existing at the time which were seized upon as a pretext for this extraordinary legislation. The intelligent sentiment of the community to-day declares that such legislation was unwise, and that the true remedy for the evils complained of was not in laws of the character mentioned, but in a thorough reorganization of municipal Governments upon sound principles. I have always been opposed to the laws referred to, and have recommended, and do now recommend, their repeal, and a thorough revision of the charters of the cities embraced in any of these districts, in order to insure an early return to the system of local self-government as guaranteed by the Constitution. Existing charters are radically defective, inasmuch as there is an almost entire absence of executive power in the Mayor; and, as I said in my last annual message, no good government can be secured to any great city unless it shall have a responsible head, in whom shall be vested all executive power, and to whom, as the elected representative of the people, all departments charged with administrative duties shall be directly and summarily responsible and accountable. I believe this to be the very foundation stone of a good structure of municipal government.

This subject is one in which the people of the whole State feel a deep interest, and in regard to which they will expect prompt and judicious legislative action.

EARLY LEGISLATION.

It is the practice to submit the annual tax levies of the City and County of New-York to the Legislature for approval. For many years past the consideration of these and of the several appropriation bills for the State Government has been delayed until a late period of the session. The Executive is, by this delay, practically deprived of the opportunity to present objections, if any he has, to the provisions of these important bills, to the end that, if his objections, upon reconsideration by the Legislature, be deemed valid, the bills may be amended. Not only these, but many other bills of great importance were last year presented to me at the very end of the session, so that no alternative was left to me but to approve, notwithstanding some objectionable details, or disapprove the bills and let them fail to become laws—a great public inconvenience. For these reasons I recommend that the city and county tax levies, as well as all bills appropriating moneys for the support of the State Government, be taken up early in the session; and also that the consideration of other bills of great general importance be postponed no longer than the state of public business makes necessary.

I have now, as far as it seems to me necessary, presented to you facts and suggestion connected with the condition of our own State.

Our special duty is to promote the public good by laboring to secure a more prudent, honest and economical home government.

Recognizing the goodness of God, grateful to Him for all His mercies, acknowledging our dependence upon Him, looking to Him for wisdom and guidance to lead us through all the dangers which beset us, let us all, in our respective spheres, labor to secure to the State and to the country substantial prosperity and real and enduring peace.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The people of this State are deeply concerned in a wise administration of federal affairs. As representing them, I believe it to be my duty, before closing this Message, to call attention to, and to protest against, whatever, in the policy of the general government, strikes at their commercial and agricultural interests, or is, in any way, prejudicial to their welfare.

I protest against the revolutionary course of Congress with reference to amendments of the Constitution of the United States; by which, among their other efforts at centralization, they seek the absolute control of elections in the States. Powerless themselves to amend it by direct act, and unable to procure the voluntary consent of three-fourths of the States, they force the consent of the Southern States as a condition to representation, and thus override and nullify the will of others, whose proper relations to the Federal Government have never been interrupted, and whom they cannot constrain.

I protest against the action of both Congress and the President of the United States, in subjecting the people of Georgia anew to military power, their State Government being in full operation, and the restoration of their constitutional relations with the Federal Government having been recognized by the Federal authorities as complete.

I protest against the longer exclusion, from representation, of any of the States; if any one be excluded, the rights of all are unsettled, and the harmony of our Government is destroyed.

TARIFF.

I protest against the favoritism of our present Tariff laws, which have virtually destroyed American shipping and which bear oppressively upon the masses of the people and especially upon the great agricultural States, between whom and our own State the relations are close and intimate, and upon whose prosperity and freedom from unjust exactions depend largely the welfare of the whole country, and its ability to defend its honor and pay its debts. I protest against postponing, as has been suggested by the President of the United States, the revision of these laws. The evils connected with them are already of long continuance, and immediate relief is required.

Our taxation for the accumulated responsibilities and present cost of the Federal Government is heavy; its weight will be felt the more severely now that low prices for our agricultural and other products are likely to prevail. The people submit cheerfully to all taxes necessary for the support of the Government and of its credit. They have a right to demand, however, that the burden of a very heavy taxation shall be fairly and equally adjusted, and so adjusted as to interfere as little as possible with their daily comfort. It is the direct interest of the people at large that they shall be able to buy cheaply whatever they have to buy. Our present tariff of duties on imports compels the many to pay high prices for the benefit of a few. Although enacted during the great need of the Government, it was, nevertheless, framed not for the one great end of giving the Federal Treasury the largest income, but with the view of favoring certain special private interests. No Government has a right to tax except to obtain its necessary revenue. To impose taxes upon articles of daily need for the mere purpose, by increasing their price, of favoring the capitalists engaged in their manufacture or production, is an abuse of the taxing power. So long as laws are enacted upon this principle, powerful combinations will be formed among those whose special interests are to be beneficially affected by them, to push through schemes which favor their private business, regardless of the interests alike of the people and of the Federal Treasury.

Laws of this nature tend to the building up of moneyed monopolies, to the aggregation of capital in few hands, and to the creation and strengthening of an illegitimate influence to which Congress becomes more and more subject. In enforcing duties intended to be prohibitory, an extraordinary and very costly body of officials is made necessary, the temptation to smuggling and fraud is increased, and official delinquency is made common; evils which would be avoided, while the revenue would not be decreased, by a return to the simple duty of Government, and to moderate imposts.

To make a just tariff of duty the principle of favoritism should be abandoned altogether. If the principle be admitted, no limit can be placed on the abuses under it.

GENERAL FINANCES.

I protest against the continuance of a financial policy which fails either to strengthen the public credit, or to diminish the people's burdens; which keeps values uncertain and unsettled; which baffles business foresight; which, while permitting the sale of Government gold, leaves the country subject to all the evils of an irredeemable paper currency; which threatens to withdraw from the people what is now in use as money, before providing a substitute; which, undefined in character and variable in action, exposes the business of the country constantly to the chances of disastrous panics; which seeks to exert a fluctuating control over the gold market, instead of making steady progress towards permanent soundness in financial condition; which can suggest no method of meeting the legal-tender promises, except to get them back from the people by a process of contraction both painful and dangerous; which neglects to redeem the legal-tender notes held everywhere among the people, yet, with the proceeds of excessive taxation, purchases, at a premium, bonds that the Government is under no obligation to pay for nearly fifteen years: which saves a few millions annually in interest on the bonds thus purchased, when, by raising the credit of the country to its proper level, many millions more could be saved by the negotiation of a new loan at a lower rate of interest; which assumes that the rate of interest on our bonds can be lowered at the sole will of the borrower, or that capitalists who now hold bonds paying six per cent. interest in gold, can be persuaded to exchange them voluntarily for bonds bearing only four and a half per cent.; which, failing to devise a permanent financial system to which the business of the country could, without undue sacrifices, conform, substitutes a series of experiments that entail losses upon individuals, without contributing to the general good; which suggests no remedy for the fluctuating value of the legal-tender notes, except that the Government shall redeem these promises at a price fixed by itself, which is to be less than their face, or, in other words, repudiate so much of its obligations; and which, by failing to secure the confidence of the capitalists of the world, keeps the Government securities below par in gold everywhere, when in view of the vast resources of the country they should, even at five per cent. interest, command a premium.

We are enduring great evils from our irredeemable currency. The financial panic which occurred in New-York in September last threatened, for a time, wide-spread disaster. A very little increase of the then prevailing distrust might have thrown the whole business of the country into confusion. That panic would not have been possible but for our having in use as money something which, lacking the intrinsic worth of the precious metals, must depend, for its current estimated value, upon the caprices of opinion.

Money of shifting value is a curse to the great body of the people. It renders the rate of wages delusive, counteracts and defeats the economy of the household, and makes the savings of labor, laid up at the cost of much self-denial, of uncertain and variable value. If we would avoid discouraging regular industry, and fostering, in its stead, a spirit of speculation, the money which we use to denote the value of what we have to buy and sell every day, and in which we fix the rate of wages, must be constant in its own value, and not liable to capricious fluctuations.

It is a misfortune that we ever departed from the use of the money of the Constitution. Sooner or later we shall be obliged to go back to it. We have before us the alternatives of returning to a sound condition by wise and prudent efforts of our own, or of awaiting the possible advent of a financial panic of greater intensity than any we have yet witnessed, and a return to specie payments, at the cost of great and protracted suffering, by the operation of self-enforcing laws which are above our control.

I do not believe that any contraction of the legal-tender currency is necessary in order to reach specie payments. The amount of such paper is limited, and it is not seriously depreciated. We have not, as some other countries have done, issued paper money without limit and to an unmanageable extent, making the depreciation of it so great as to render it almost worthless and its restoration to par hopeless. The whole sum of the legal-tender notes scarcely exceeds the amount of coin received in two years at our custom houses. The amount of legal-tender notes afloat on the 1st of December last was, including fractional currency, $395,000,000. The present annual gold income of the Treasury, from import duties, is $180,000,000. With the abundant resources of the Federal Treasury it ought to be, and it is possible, to leave this currency at its present quantity, and yet put it, at no very distant period, at par; and thus to give settled prosperity to the people and save them the distress which will attend contraction.

After the peace of 1815, England returned to specie payments by contracting the volume of her paper money. She had no other means of reaching the result. She was not, as we are, a gold-producing country, and was obliged therefore to curtail her paper currency so as to force gold to flow in to her from abroad. In consequence of this policy, the trade and business of her people were crippled, general distress ensued, and immense numbers of those who lived by wages were deprived of their proper employment and condemned to idleness and want. The ten years from 1815 to 1825 was a period of fearful suffering in England and of repeated and most disastrous financial convulsions. We should take warning from her experience. We have no occasion to force gold into this country from abroad. We produce it largely at home, and all we need to do is to retain enough of our own product to effect our purpose.

The Government is as much bound to pay its legal-tender notes as its bonds. I am for paying both in full, and against the repudiation of any portion of either.

The legal-tender notes are promises of the Government to pay money—that is, gold coin—on demand. They are in the pockets of the laborer and the farmer, in the tills of tradesmen, in the vaults of the banks as a part of and as security for the deposits of the people, which deposits constitute available capital essential to daily business.

The Federal Treasury, in the hour of its need, forced this irredeemable paper on the people; it is a matter of simple duty now, in the time of its abundant resources, to redeem it. This paper displaced the coin which was before in use. The business of the country has adapted itself to the existing quantity of our present lawful money, and the people rely upon this legal-tender paper wherewith to pay all ordinary debts; it is the substance, too, in which bank notes are redeemed, and in which all that vast aggregate of indebtedness known as bank deposits is payable. On this paper, therefore, the whole structure of our internal business now rests; and upon its soundness is dependent the substantial prosperity of the people. It is bad faith to the people to lessen its quantity, or to take from it its legal-tender quality until it is paid.

When coin occupied the same place in our money system which is now held by the legal-tender notes, any serious withdrawal, from whatever cause, of the gold then in use, from the general circulation, invariably produced financial trouble. The withdrawal of legal-tender notes now must be followed by like trouble. The theory of those who advocate contraction is, that so soon as the legal-tender notes shall have been reduced to $250,000,000, or some other theoretical sum, the Government will be able to make this reduced quantity redeemable in coin, and so put the notes at par with gold. If it will be possible to put the lesser quantity at par by making it redeemable, it is obvious that, with a little more effort, the present quantity can be made redeemable and put at par; and this effort is due from the Government to the people.

The Federal Government is bound to restore coin to the place which it formerly occupied in the business of the country, and from which the Treasury, for its own convenience, displaced it. It should be ready to substitute coin in the general circulation before it undertakes to withdraw legal-tender notes; otherwise the withdrawal of the paper amounts to an absolute destruction of so much of our stock of lawful money, and practically of so much of the people's capital in the form of ready money. Such withdrawal would lessen everywhere the resources for paying debts, make all debts less secure, diminish confidence and render disastrous panics probable.

Two kinds of money of unequal value will not circulate together. The Government, therefore, cannot make coin take the place, in general circulation, of any portion of the notes which may be withdrawn, until the notes are first rendered equivalent to coin. This can only be done by making them redeemable in coin on demand. And it must be borne in mind that this is all that is necessary to be done to restore general specie payments. The banks are not in a state of suspension; they redeem their notes and pay their other debts in the lawful money of the country; if that lawful money were to-day equivalent to coin, they would find themselves and all their customers paying specie without any effort on their part and without any distress. It is the Government, and the Government only, which has suspended payment; the legal-tender notes alone, which are irredeemable. When the Federal Treasury is ready to redeem its legal-tender promises in gold, as fast as the public are likely to present them, specie payments are thereby resumed all over the country, without further effort on the part of any one and without inconvenience to the people. Then, and not now, will be the proper time for taking in the paper; for such contraction can do no mischief. It will in fact be no contraction. The Treasury may then cancel every note so soon as it is paid; for, gold and the notes being at par, the coin paid out of the Treasury will enter into the general circulation in place of the notes redeemed; and no diminution of the stock of lawful money in use will be forced on the people.

The essential evil of our present lawful money is to be found not in its quantity, but in the fact that it is not redeemable; it is, for that reason, depreciated. A less quantity would as certainly be depreciated, if that less quantity continued to be irredeemable. Even a single note, issued by the Government, or by any other debtor, without provision made for its payment, would become depreciated. The remedy which wisdom suggests is to make the notes redeemable, without pausing to discuss the question of how much money the people ought to have in use. In looking back, we see that when our money was good in quality, no apprehensions were felt that too much of it would be used. The Government passed through its Mint all the gold the people chose to have coined. Political economists and statesmen may speculate, as they do, as to how much money is necessary and proper for the business of a country, but this is a question beyond their wisdom. If the Government will take care that the money it issues is good, the people will regulate the quantity to be used by their needs.

It is the special duty of the Federal Treasury, the issue of whose irredeemable paper has brought us to our present condition, to see to it that there is an ample supply of coin retained in the country so as to make the transition from our present currency to gold both easy and permanent. It seems obvious that this supply of gold should be in the Federal Treasury, which is responsible for the only irredeemable paper now afloat, so that the coin may be ready, when the proper time comes, to flow promptly out of the Treasury into general circulation in exchange for the notes redeemed.

The first great duty of the Government is to make its legal-tender promises as good as gold. Having thus established its credit, it will find no difficulty in negotiating loans at lower interest, and in managing its bonded debt. It cannot, any more than a private debtor, hope for high credit, while paying some debts and ignoring others.

It is a delusion to suppose that the payment of a few of our bonds before they are due materially helps the public credit; the Treasury is not bankrupt as to its bonds; it is paying the interest according to contract, and the principal is not yet due; this is not the point where the public credit needs to be helped. The Treasury is bankrupt on its legal-tender notes; for a failure to pay a promise when it is due is bankruptcy. No debtor improves his credit by anticipating the payment of some of his obligations which are not due, while he neglects to pay those which are due. Nor does the payment of the bonds before maturity tend materially to lessen the burdens of the people. Were we to cancel $100,000,000 of bonds in any year there would result an annual saving of interest of $6,000,000. If, on the other hand, we could reduce the rate of interest on our loans by only one per cent. we should thereby effect at once a saving of over $20,000,000 a year for the whole time the debt may run. Moreover, this payment of the bonds before maturity can be made only out of surplus revenue; that is to say, by keeping up taxation to a point far beyond the actual needs of the Government.

We must not forget that financial laws are self-created out of the circumstances existing at the period; they cannot be constrained by legislation. We shall be most likely to avoid trouble by seeking the natural solution of our present difficulty; which natural solution is, as it seems to me, that the power which issued the irredeemable paper, under which we now suffer, should get ready to redeem it.

Spasmodic sales of gold from the Treasury impart no additional worth to the legal-tender notes. Confidence in ability to meet obligations is the only source of solid credit as well for the Treasury as for other debtors. Increasing public confidence in the growing ability of the Treasury to meet the notes in coin would operate not merely to affect, from day to day, as these sales do, the speculative price of gold, but towards the recognition of a greater intrinsic value in the legal-tender note, and so to make the possible range of gold speculations narrower.

It is obvious that sales of gold out of the Treasury cannot have the effect of bringing legal tender notes actually and permanently nearer to the value of gold; for it would be absurd to maintain that the Treasury, any more than any other debtor, can, by parting with coin, make its promises to pay coin more valuable. The Treasury sales of gold have simply the effect which is always produced by throwing upon any market a supply of an article for which there is in that market a limited demand. All debts, with rare exceptions, being now payable in legal-tender notes, the need of gold for use in business is not general, and therefore the demand for it is confined to a few, and is a very limited one. In a market so situated, a very temporary and small over supply may depress it much below its true and correct value as compared with legal-tender notes, which depends obviously on the prospect of the notes being paid in coin. Derangement of business is as certain to follow the artificial depression of gold below this true value as its elevation above it. Such a depression cannot be relied upon as lasting; nor does it afford any guarantee against great subsequent fluctuations. These Treasury sales, while they do not improve permanently the value of the Government paper, confound the most prudent calculations of business men.

I must not be understood as favoring any expansion of the legal-tender currency. The Government cannot at present pay the notes of this kind already issued. It would be utterly unjustifiable to put out any more of them.

The Federal Treasury is not warranted in taxing the people to keep up its present enormous surplus of revenues. If the country can be kept in a prosperous condition, every year of its growth will make the payment of the principal of the debt come easier. A moderate surplus beyond the interest on the debt and the expenses of Government is all that is desirable or necessary to enable it to devote itself efficiently to the great, imperative duty of making its paper money good.

The moment the people see that the Government is getting ready to redeem its paper by providing itself with the only means of doing it, the appreciation in the actual value of the legal-tender notes will commence. It will continue and the progress towards a return of specie payments will be gradual, steady and certain. The very fact that the Government is under a fixed and staple, and not an experimental and variable policy, preparing to redeem its paper, and will some day announce its readiness to do so, would narrow the range within which speculation in gold would be possible. The current value of the notes in the open market will indicate when the proper time has come for redemption; the Government need not declare it in advance.

The most severe, cruel and ruinous method of contraction would be one that should put the value of these notes by regular gradation at a higher and higher rate from day to day or week to week, as is suggested by the President of the United States; or any method by which they should be converted or exchanged into interest-bearing securities; for this would act rigidly and rapidly to take them out of circulation. Such a form of contraction would, I fear, not only inflict unparalleled distress upon the people, but endanger the credit of the Government itself.

It is not necessary to discuss the propriety of the original measures of which our present financial condition is the result. I simply consider the practical questions which present themselves, taking things as they are. It needs no great financial wisdom to see that the way to high credit is for the Treasury to prepare itself to pay all its debts, as well its legal-tender promises as its bonds; that high credit is the condition precedent to a lower rate of interest on Government loans; that lowering the rate of interest on the loans will afford great relief to the people; and that no relief either to Treasury or people can be expected from what tends to derangement or stagnation in the business of the country.

The earliest practicable return to the hard money of the Constitution is, therefore, desirable, as being in every way for the interest of the people; but this return should be made wisely, by a process which will not cost needless suffering, under a declared and fixed policy, intelligible to the whole country, and which will insure that the change, when it comes, shall be permanent. A rash attempt would, by its failure, make our condition worse than it is now. But no time should be lost in adopting measures which shall lead by prudent steps to the attainment, at no very distant day, of a result to which sooner or later we must come.

If the Federal Government does not try to accomplish an early return to the use of gold and silver, without spreading ruin among the people, it fails in its duty; if, with its abundant revenue, it cannot devise a method of doing so, it fails in wisdom.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Useful Hints to the Working Classes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow this institution to make, through your journal, a suggestion which may be of value to many of your readers—the working people of this City?

Considerable experience in investigating and prosecuting demands for wages has shown us that the greatest difficulty in legally sustaining and proving these claims arises from an omission on the part of the employes to keep any book or memoranda of the account between the employers and themselves. Generally trusting to the honesty of those for whom they work, they are almost at the mercy of the employer's books.

Where the account has been running any length of time, the employe usually knows that a sum in gross as a balance is due to her or him, but is often unable to recollect the particulars of the account. The employer can then, if dishonestly inclined, (and this inclination is not entirely foreign to some New-York employers,) alter his account book at will, and then plausibly claim that as the matter stands in black and white he cannot be mistaken.

The remedy is simple, and our object in writing is to suggest that every employe who reads this shall form the habit of keeping an account in some form, however simple, of the transactions had between herself or himself and the employer. The items need only be those of the length of time of working, the amount of work—if piece work—taken, done and returned, and the amount of money received and times of receiving. If followed, this hint may be the means of straightening disputed accounts and forwarding justice on behalf of the employed.

M. W. FERRER, Superintendent.
WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION,
Jan. 3, 1870.

The Oyster Trade of Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Jan. 1.

There are now licensed by the State 569 vessels, all engaged in bringing oysters to Baltimore from the Chesapeake and its tributaries within the limits of Maryland, and all those vessels are employed eight months of the year, and their average capacity is about 600 to 700 bushels, which makes an aggregate of about 4,000,000 bushels of oysters per year. Each vessel employed in the trade has an average of five men, which, in that branch of the business makes an aggregate of 3,475 men. The greater part of the oysters brought to this market are packed and shipped, though many find their way to the West in the shell. There are in the city nearly one hundred packing houses, which give employment to five thousand persons, the greater part of whom are females. In those houses where the oysters are packed raw, men are employed as shuckers, but in those where they are steamed, females almost entirely are employed. Connected with this trade is the manufacture of tin cans; and while many of the larger packing establishments have a part of their cans manufactured on their premises, there are very few who make as many as they use. There are besides some ten or twelve factories which do no other work, while immense numbers are made by the convicts in the Maryland Penitentiary, and by the inmates of the House of Refuge. The machinery for the manufacture of cans has been made so perfect that two or three men at the machines in cutting out and forming the cans will keep from twenty to thirty solderers to work. It is estimated that about 500 persons are employed in the manufacture of cans.

Appointment of a Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners, to be held to-day, will be announced the appointment of Assistant Engineer JOSEPH L. PERLEY, to succeed ELISHA KINGSLAND in the position of Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Fire Department, the appointment to take effect from the 1st inst. The new Chief Engineer was for many years a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and has been connected with the new Department since its organization, during all of which time he has been its Assistant Engineer, the second officer in command. He has always ranked high as a practical fireman, and has always enjoyed the full confidence of the Commissioners, who have now given him the highest proof of their trust in him by calling him to the head of the executive direction of the Department.

SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Important Meeting of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Co-operative Association—The Society Refuses to Pay the Tonnage Dues—Opinion of its Counsel—Committee Appointed on Obnoxious State Laws.

At a regular meeting of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association held yesterday afternoon at No. 59 Pine-street, J. A. VAN BRUNT, Esq., in the Chair, Mr. SANFORD, the Secretary, read an opinion of the Society's counsel, Mr. MCMAHON, on the exaction of 1½ cent per ton as dues by the Harbor Masters of this port. After carefully reviewing the law, and backed by decisions in the Superior Court, he comes to the conclusion that "the whole spirit and effect of the law of the State is at variance with the fundamental purposes of the Federal Constitution in the control of navigation and commerce, whether in respect of foreign nations or in respect of uniformity among the States. The act in question in its third section discriminates in its burdens between foreign and domestic vessels. [Const. U. S., art. 1, sec. 8, sub. 1, 3, sec. 9, sub. 5.] My recommendation, therefore, is to decline to pay this enaction. The State Courts will probably follow the decision of the Superior Court of the United States, but the Supreme Court will doubtless overrule them."

In accordance with the above the following resolution was carried unanimously:

Whereas, The Counsel of this Association has given an opinion that the collection of a tonnage due of 1½ cents per ton by the Harbor Masters is at variance with the law;

Resolved, That captains of vessels belonging to the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association of New-York are advised and requested not to pay the charge of 1½ cents per ton exacted by the Harbor Masters of the Port of New-York, under authority of the fourth section of the act of March 16, 1850.

The Chairman stated that he would ultimately advise what course to take. Should any annoyance occur, he begged the members interested to communicate immediately with the Secretary. Mr. SANFORD then read the following:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1869.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., you are informed that the Board has not the legal authority to retain the light vessel stationed to mark the wreck of the steamship *Scotland* after the obstruction is removed, and Congress alone can give the authority, by act or joint resolution. Very respectfully,

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

T. S. SANDFORD, Esq., Office of V. O. and C. C. A., New-York.

Which produced the following petition to Congress:

To the Honorable the Senate and Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your petitioners respectfully represent that the light vessel in the vicinity of the wreck of the steamship *Scotland*, on the "False Hook," or "Outer Middle," at the entrance of the port of New-York, is of great service and benefit to the masters of all vessels entering the said port.

As it is understood that the terms of the contract for the removal of the said wreck will have been in a short time fulfilled, and it is feared that the said light vessel may then be removed, your petitioners respectfully but earnestly request that the Lighthouse Board may be authorized, by act or by joint resolution, to retain the said light vessel in her present position permanently and as in duty bound, &c.

Another petition to Washington, asking for the erection of two lighthouses on Body Island, N. C., and one on Winter-quarters Shoal, Va., were drawn up and approved of. Mr. KENZELL, of the Committee on Jersey Pilotage laws, reported progress, and on a motion by him the following was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three, consisting of JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, Captain JOB FALKINBURGH and Captain WATERBURY, be appointed to proceed to Washington on the part of this Association to secure the passage of an act of Congress exempting all vessels engaged in the coasting trade from the requirements of compulsory Pilot laws enacted by the various States.

A resolution to the effect of extending the protection of the Association and application of the Demurrage law to all trades, by Captain WATERBURY, was ruled out, and after the transaction of some unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

The New System to be in Working Order During the Present Month.

The fact that the Fire Commissioners have determined to supplant the present imperfect method of communicating alarms of fire has been announced in the TIMES, and we have also given a full description of the improved system which has been adopted and has been for some months in process of construction. The work is being done, as heretofore announced, under contract with Messrs. C. N. & J. T. CHESTER, who have pushed it with such vigor that it is expected that the new fire alarm telegraph will be ready for use by the 20th inst. The poles are already up in nearly all parts of the city, the wires are being rapidly placed, and the work of affixing the alarm boxes to the posts has already been commenced. Meantime preparations are being made for the reception of the new apparatus in the building used as headquarters of the Fire Department at No. 127 and 129 Mercer street. The whole lower floor, now partly used as an operating room under the present system, will be occupied by the batteries of the new telegraph. the operating room having been arranged on the second floor in the apartment in the rear of the Chief Engineer's office, into which enter from the rear 120 wires. In all other respects the work of furnishing the City with a perfect method of giving alarms of fire with the greatest possible speed and accuracy is in an equally forward state, and the Commissioners are confident that during the present month the new system will be entirely established and in thorough working order.

The cost of the improvement, it is admitted, will be great, but will be more than balanced by the decided advantages expected from the new system, which is expected to materially reduce the annual loss by fires, by multiplying the number of stations from which alarms can be sent, and also in the unfailing accuracy with which the signals can be sent, so that there need not be any delay in the arrival of the engines at the required spot. In working expenses, the new system costs less than the old, as it abolishes the bell tower signals, now maintained at an expense of $33,000 in salaries of bell ringers alone.

Chess.

The Brooklyn Chess Club held a general meeting at their rooms on Monday.

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. M. MUNOZ, A. W. KING and F. PERRIN, appointed by the Club to draft a constitution and by-laws for its government, submitted them to the Club, and it was unanimously resolved that they be accepted.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. A. W. KING for his liberality in furnishing each member of the Club with a printed copy of the minutes.

It was resolved that a grand tournament be commenced on the 8th of January, to which all players in the United States shall be admitted, the list to close on the 15th, the entrance fee to be $1. No odds to be given or required. Should thirty or more players enter the lists, each player is to contest one game with every other player; in case there should be less than thirty, then two games with each combatant must be played.

Each contestant must have played three-fourths of his games to entitle him to a prize. For every ten players, one prize will be given, the first to be larger than the second, and the second larger than the third, &c. The whole amount subscribed will be applied to prizes.

Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

From the report of the Croton Department for 1869, recently laid before the Common Council, the following items are taken:

Under the head of water rents and penalties, there were

Collected for the year 1869	$1,217,364 93
For taps to water pipes	9,987 50
For sewer connections	29,266 50
For vault constructions	77,801 63
For petty cash	2,839 40
The aggregate being	$1,337,259 96

This is an increase of $17,715 70 over the aggregate of 1868.

The Board report that the High Service Works at Carmansville, for the supply of water to that section of the city, are rapidly approaching completion. The construction of the embankment for the new storage reservoir in Putnam County has progressed favorably. The completion of this work will furnish a reserve supply of 3,000,000,000 gallons, sufficient, as it is believed, to maintain the usual daily supply during seasons of drought.

An unusually large number of contracts have been made for the construction of new stone-block pavements (commonly, but for no other reason than that persons from Belgium were first employed to lay them, called the Belgian pavement.) The following new forms of patent pavements were ordered to be laid by the Common Council, viz: The Nicolson (first laid in 1866,) the Stafford, the McGonegal, the Stow foundation, the Brown and Miller, the Robbins preserved wood, the Fish concrete and the Seely patent concrete. Contracts have been made for 16 7-10 miles of new sewers. During the year there were more than 13 miles of sewerage, 138 street basins, and 4,108 lineal feet of culverts completed. The Board claim that the use of pipe sewers is justified on the ground of much greater economy, not only in the first cost of construction, but also in the subsequent cost of cleansing and repairing. They also claim that they are efficient in their action. They report that the underground excavation in Broadway, to which the attention of the public has been recently directed, is the work of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, who were authorized by the Legislatures of 1868 and 1869 to lay their tubes experimentally from Warren-street to within 200 feet of Cedar-street, and that the Company are now prosecuting this work.

THE CINCINNATI INSOLVENT.

Further Details of the Case of David Josephs—Three Indictments Against Him—Efforts to Have Him Released on Bail.

The case of DAVID JOSEPHS, already reported, was yesterday before the Supreme Court Chambers, Judge CARDOZO presiding. The matter came up on a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out for the purpose of having JOSEPHS admitted to bail. It appears that he, having obtained from divers merchants of this City—among whom are CLAFLIN & MELLEN, PAYNE & CO., PERRY & CO., and other well-known firms—goods amounting in the aggregate to $66,000, went home to Cincinnati, and in two weeks' time became insolvent. The New-York creditors claim that the goods were obtained on credit by false representations as to his circumstances, and that no provision was made by him for the payment of a single dollar. Upon the proper papers, a requisition was made upon the Governor of Ohio, on several charges of obtaining goods by false pretences; officers were sent out to Cincinnati, and Mr. JOSEPHS was brought to this City, where three indictments have been found against him. Meantime, he is confined in the Tombs, awaiting trial. Messrs. HOWE and HUMMEL, his counsel, yesterday asked for his release on bail, on the ground that it is a violation of the Constitution to keep a man confined on such charges when he can give bail for his appearance at the trial; that the fact that the prisoner had recently failed was no sufficient evidence of the felonious charges made against him. If so, hundreds of merchants of this City, and especially numerous Wall-street brokers, could easily be arrested, indicted, thrust into prison and kept there.

District-Attorney GARVIN objected to the Court letting out the prisoner on bail; there were three indictments against him, found on the evidence of some of the most respectable merchants of this City; that the testimony thus far adduced tended to show that by false representations Mr. JOSEPHS had come from Ohio to this City, and here made representations as to his commercial standing and credit which were not true; that thereby he obtained from Messrs. CLAFLIN & MELLEN goods to the amount of about $4,000, and from other merchants still larger sums, amounting in all to $66,000; that in two weeks after he left the City he was an utter bankrupt, unable, as the prisoner had sworn, to pay his creditors one cent on a dollar. Who believed the story? If he is to go on bail would he ever appear for trial? He ought to be made an example of to deter others from pursuing a like course. Business such as this of JOSEPHS' was carried on by sharpers very extensively in this City. Respectable merchants of New-York were annually swindled out of goods to the extent, in the aggregate, of $5,000,000, by just such men as this prisoner. To bail such a person in any small amount would be to encourage this system of fraud. He was willing to try the prisoner at any time, on a few days' notice.

Judge CARDOZO reserved his decision, and meantime the prisoner was remanded.

Relief for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

On Saturday evening next Hon. HORACE GREELEY will deliver, at Irving Hall, a lecture on "Self-Made Men." "Doesticks" will read at the same time a short humorous poem written for the occasion. This is the first of a course of six lectures which are to be given Saturday evenings at Irving Hall, under the auspices of Post Phil. Kearney Grand Army of the Republic, in aid of the "Fund for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors." A large number of deserving disabled soldiers have received assistance from this fund, but so numerous have been the demands for help during the dull Fall and Winter, that the fund is nearly exhausted. There are in this City hundreds of our late soldiers who lost their limbs or ruined their health in the service of their country, and who now find it almost impossible to earn an honest living. Their old comrades have done much for them, but even they are not possessed of inexhaustible purses. Therefore they appeal to the public for aid, and in doing so offer the following interesting course of lectures: Saturday evening, Jan. 8, 1870, Hon. HORACE GREELEY; subject: "Self-made Men," also a humorous poem by "Doesticks." Saturday evening, Jan. 15, 1870, ex-Governor STEWART L. WOODFORD; subject: "Phil. Sheridan." Saturday evening, Jan. 22, Miss KATE FIELD; subject: "Among the Adirondacks." Saturday evening, Jan. 29, Professor B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, Professor of Natural History; subject: "The Age of Dragons." Saturday evening, Feb. 5, Professor R. OGDEN DOREMUS, Professor of Chemistry; subject: "Explosive Materials." Saturday evening, Feb. 12, Professor J. W. DRAPER, Professor of Physiology; subject not yet announced.

The above named popular lecturers have all volunteered their services "without money and without price." The price of tickets for the entire course has been fixed at $2, reserved seats $3. They may be purchased at the music stores and other public places. The fund to be benefited by these interesting lectures is a most deserving one, and Irving Hall should be crowded each evening.

The Congressional Committee and the Gold Conspiracy.

The Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, of which General JAMES A. GARFIELD is Chairman, and Messrs. S. S. COX, COBURN and others are members, arrived in this City last week, as already announced, and have made arrangements to hold at least one session in this City. The Committee has not yet organized for the purpose of business, nor have any witnesses been summoned. It is understood that the testimony taken before the Grand Jury, in relation to the gold conspiracy of last September, will first be examined by the Committee, and then, if deemed desirable, additional evidence will be taken.

The Elizabeth-Street Tragedy—Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday in the case of GEORGE BAUMAN and Mrs. ANNIE ALMEJO, *née* MCNAMARA, who died on Sunday night by pistol shot wounds inflicted by BAUMAN, as already reported in the TIMES. The proceedings drew a large crowd of people to the Morgue, the examination room being quite full. Mrs. PAULINE BECK, the keeper of the house where the tragedy took place, reiterated the facts relative to the visits of the deceased and the reports of the pistol. Her testimony proved so repulsive to the sensibilities of Mrs. MCNAMARA, the mother of the deceased woman, that she fainted and was removed from the room. Miss JOSEPHINE MCNAMARA, sister to Mrs. ALMEJO identified the remains of the deceased. Officer MINNIE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and Sergeant SAMUEL W. CHRISTIE related the facts attending their removal of the persons of the deceased from the house to Bellevue Hospital, where death occurred. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH having made the *post-mortem* examination, described the course of the wounds.

The jury rendered a verdict that the woman had been murdered by her lover, GEORGE BAUMAN, and that the latter had committed suicide. No attempt to discover the motive for the double crime was made by the Coroner, as he considered it wholly outside of his province, the cause of death being the only subject for investigation. By this restriction upon the examination of witnesses, the Coroner avoided the production of considerable testimony of a scandalous character, which would have only injured the living in their social relations. None of the relatives of BAUMAN, the murderer and suicide, made their appearance at the inquest, a fact which elicited considerable remark among the spectators.

Applicants for Positions in the Post Office.

Postmaster JONES has posted up a printed notice, for the information of all who seek positions in the Post Office, to the effect that no more vacancies will be occasioned, unless by natural causes or removals for neglect of duty. He requires the Superintendents of the branch offices to report monthly the condition of the force under them, and to note who are worthless employes, that their places may be filled by others more efficient. General JONES proposes to have the various departments of the office managed by as competent a corps of men as the limited salaries allowed will enable him to employ.

The Pneumatic Tube on Broadway—Further Action of Mayor Hall.

A motion has been made in the Legislature for the repeal of the bill authorizing the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company to run an underground tube from the corner of Warren-street and Broadway, beneath Broadway, to within 200 feet of Cedar-street. The bill granting the Company the privilege of prosecuting their work was, it appears, in the form of an amendment to an old bill, and it was thus got through the Legislature without attracting special attention.

Yesterday Mayor HALL had a conference with the Deputy Corporation Counsel in regard to the rights of the City in the matter. The Mayor has some doubts as to whether the Legislature can give a company the right to excavate beneath a street, and thus, in some measure, to place both public and private property in danger. Mr. O'GORMAN, the Corporation Counsel, was unable, through sickness, to attend the conference. Should he be of opinion that the rights of the City Government are being infringed the matter will at once be brought before the Courts.

Something has been said in regard to the caving in of the surface of the east side of Broadway above the pneumatic tube. There is certainly a flattening of the surface of the Broadway pavement, near Warren-street, but whether this is due to the underground excavations or to the imperfect manner in which the pavement was laid is questionable. The Company declare that, as yet, the excavation has barely reached Broadway, and that consequently the caving in of the street is all nonsense.

A Groundless Charge.

Mr. JAMES W. MOORHEAD, charged with perjury on complaint of one D. G. SCOFIELD, was honorably discharged by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on motion of Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON, there being no witnesses produced by the complainant to substantiate the charge. It was shown that Mr. MOORHEAD was a gentleman of high social and business standing, and possessed of numerous friends. The Assistant District-Attorney said that he regretted that any notice had been given to the charge by the Government, as there was nothing to it. It is understood extra pains were taken to inconvenience Mr. MOORHEAD and prevent his giving bail by a Deputy-Marshal at the time this arrest was made.

Society of Commercial Travelers.

The first annual meeting of the Society of Commercial Travelers was held at the Astor House yesterday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A permanent organization was effected by empowering the officers to adopt from time to time such rules and by laws as they may deem necessary, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: CHAS. W. RUSSELL, President; S. A. HAINES and JAMES BURK, Vice-Presidents; W. G. SMYTHE, Secretary; and M. M. HURD, Treasurer. An Executive Committee of six was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Henry Levy, Frederick Stevens, L. H. Day, M. J. Fogerty, R. W. Champion and J. C. Milligan. The Society adjourned to meet at the call of the President and Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Jan. 5: Nos. 2½, 3, 5, 6, 7, 7¼, 7½, 7¾, 8, 8½, 9, 10, 11, 13, 13½.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J. and Barnard and Brady, JJ. Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Preferred Causes.

Nos.
10—McKinley vs. Lamb.
18—Oddie vs. National City Bank.
20—In re the will of Frederick Dies.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
1—Aspinwall vs. Sacchi.
21—Marx vs. Rothan.
22—Bishop vs. Taggart.
25—Hope vs. Leland.
26—Schappner vs. The Second-Avenue R. R. Co.
27—Parker vs. Barrett.
28—Edson vs. The American Bank Note Co.
29—American Bank Note Co. vs. Edson.
30—Lahens vs. Dupasseur.
31—Waring vs. Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.
32—Woodworth vs. Morris.
33—Davis vs. McEllany.
34—Mackay vs. Mackay.
35—Cochran vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.
36—Goddard vs. Mallory.
37—Hunt vs. Sanger.
38—Hall vs. Herman.
39—Harden vs. Boyce.
40—Benedict vs. Wolf.
41—People ex rel. Doty vs. Jones.
42—Stewart vs. Drake.
43—Gordon vs. Quigley.
44—Preston vs. Moore.
45—Pike vs. Orcutt.
46—Davis v. Colgate.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
20—Gaeller vs. Strauss.
42—Johnson vs. Narragansett S. S. Co.
56—Ochs vs. Dilerstein.
64—Sonkup vs. Wohledka.
71—Wilmerding vs. Cohen.
72—Montaul vs. Cohen.
78—Schneider vs. Cohen.
84—Beebe vs. Prospect Park R. R. Co.
111——— vs. ———.

The call commences at No. 159—Shea vs. Dinsmore.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

1—The People vs. Edward Baison, alias Edward Wicknaan, (2 cases;) forgery.
2—The People vs. Walter Hamilton; forgery.
3—The People vs. John H. Brown, James Kelley; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Lewis Goodman; obtaining goods by false pretences.
5—The People vs. Joseph L. Miner; obtaining goods by false pretences.
6—The People vs. Samuel L. Garrett; obtaining goods by false pretences.
7—The People v. William L. Bogart, (2 cases;) obtaining goods by false pretences.
8—The People vs. Fanny Striker, alias Fanny Williams; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. David H. Smythe, grand larceny.
10—The People vs. William Burns, James Rodgers; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Jeremiah Madden; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Simon Morrison; assault and battery.
13—The People vs. Patrick Deneby; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. Thomas J. Radcliff; grand larceny.
15—The People vs. James Edwards; burglary.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 4.

By Judge Cardozo.

Adams *vs.* Adams; motion granted; attachment vacated.

Kelly *vs.* Merritt; motion denied.

Miller *vs.* The First National Bank of Clyde; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 4.

By Judge Cardozo.

Lawrence *vs.* Good; complaint dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

By Judge Gilbert.

Gerthorne Bulkley vs. I. Holly Platt et al.—The plaintiff is entitled to judgment declaring his mortgage a prior lien to that of defendant Mills, and directing it to be first paid. The doctrine in regard to effect of notice does not reach a title derived from another person, in whose hands it stood free from any such taint. A purchaser may safely purchase with notice, if he purchase from a vendor who himself bought *bona fide*, and without notice. The rule is necessary to enable a *bona fide* purchaser to sell his estate as security for its full value, and is well settled, and I think the exposition of the recording act in Vanderkemp *vs.* Shelton, page 28, is correct, although a different opinion is expressed in Hoyt *vs.* Hoyt, 8 Bos., 524.

Anastasius Nicholas *vs.* Jacob D. Mills et al.; complaint dismissed without costs.

Andrew J. Wood *vs.* Ira A. Libby; motion denied without costs.

Peter Duryea, Executor, *vs.* Mary E. Waldron; judgment that widow take a fee, and that executor have no power to sell.

Kingsland *vs.* Dunne; two cases adjourned until the first Monday in February.

Spencer S. Mead *vs.* Annie M. Mead; motion to make complaint more definite denied by default.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 4.

By Judge Loew.

Arnold *vs.* Lilly; motion granted, with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event; judgment and levy to stand as security.

Tine *vs.* Lorin; motion granted with costs.

Hadly *vs.* Good; motion granted.

Haviland *vs.* Wehle; motion denied with costs without prejudice.

Lynch *vs.* O'Connell; motion denied with $10 costs without judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 4.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Wilcox *vs.* Linsay motion granted.

Wright *vs.* Ripley; motion granted.

By Justice Jones.

Hodnett *vs.* Smith; see memoranda with Clerk of Special Term.

McGuire *vs.* Palmer; order signed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 4.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Brady.

DISPUTED WILL—A WIDOW IN PURSUIT OF HER HUSBAND'S PROPERTY.

Mary T. Van Brunt vs. *Annie Kerr, et al.*—This case came up on appeal from the decision of the Surrogate of New-York, denying probate to a will made by one Tunis Van Brunt, deceased. The plaintiff, who is the appellant, was the second wife of Mr. Van Brunt, and now his widow. The facts of the case, briefly stated, are as follows: In 1864 the deceased, then a resident of this City, while temporarily stopping in Philadelphia, was taken ill with a disease called inflammation of the liver. He had two eminent physicians, Drs. Wilson and Meigs, of the latter city, to attend him. His second wife was also with him, and acted as nurse. The doctors thought his case serious, and Mrs. Van Brunt proposed he should make his will. A lawyer named Earle was accordingly called in, and a brief will was drawn on a scrap of Mrs. Van Brunt's private note paper, signed by the testator, and witnessed by the two physicians. By the terms of this document he gave the whole of his property, amounting to over $52,000, to his second wife, Mary T. Van Brunt, thus cutting off entirely his ten or eleven children from any interest in his estate. He died Dec. 29, 1867, in this City, without having made any further or other will, so far as is known. On the investigation before the Surrogate Dr. Wilson testified that Mrs. Van Brunt suggested the making of the will, and after it was drawn she spoke of it to her husband as his will, but he did not know that the deceased heard what she said. Witness did not think deceased spoke of it as his will, when, after he had signed it, he acknowledged his signature. Dr. Meigs, the other witness had a very vague recollection about the transaction. A Mrs. Maxwell testified that she was present, and that one of the doctors asked the testator in substance: "Is that your signature to that will?" She could not be positive what answer he made. On such evidence, the Surrogate refused to probate the will, and the widow appealed to this Court. After argument to-day, the General Term affirmed the decision of the Surrogate.

For appellant, Mr. John E. Burrill; for respondents, General C. W. Sanford, and Messrs. Robinson and Scribner.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—JAN. 4.

Before Judges Daly and Van Brunt.

CAUSES ARGUED AND DETERMINED—CONTRACTS FOR PAYMENT IN GOLD TO BE ENFORCED.

Julia Mahoney vs. *H. H. Stewart.*—The plaintiff hired as a nurse to go to France, at a salary of $25 per month in gold. The defendant paid at the rate of $25 in currency, and plaintiff sued for the difference.

Judge Loew, following the decisions in the State Courts at the time of the trial, decided against the plaintiff. Appeal was taken to the General Term, and pending the appeal the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Bronson vs. Rodes was rendered, holding that contracts for the payment in coin should be enforced. The Court followed this decision and reversed the judgment, holding that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the difference between coin and currency.

Thomas Hurley for appellant; H. H. Stewart for respondent.

DIVORCE—COUNSEL FEES.

Elie Moneuse vs. Marie Moneuse.—As already frequently reported in the TIMES, the plaintiff in this case commenced an action against the defendant. Pending the action the parties became reconciled without consulting the plaintiff's attorney and without paying the amount of fees claimed by him. On a reference to fix the amount of fees, the counsel for plaintiff obtained an award of $1,800, or a little over, but which was cut down to that amount owing to a mere error in figures, and thus confirmed. Plaintiff's counsel insists on the payment of this amount by the husband (the defendant). Decision in the case reserved.

CAUSES ARGUED AND DECIDED BY THE COURT.

Henry Steinway *vs.* John S. Hicks; judgment reversed.

Julia Mahony *vs.* William H. Townsend; judgment affirmed.

Jacob Vanderpoel *vs.* Frederick L. Bangs; judgment affirmed.

Hastings *vs.* Quinn; judgment affirmed by default.

Calvin Regan *vs.* Captain Gianulo; judgment reversed.

Spear *vs.* Cross; judgment affirmed.

Earl *vs.* Wheaton; judgment reversed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury for the present term was impaneled yesterday, Mr. Solomon L. Barnet being chosen foreman. The following charge was subsequently made by Judge BEDFORD:

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

You have been summoned to act as Grand Jurors for the January Term of this Court. I learn from the District-Attorney that the City prison is at present unusually crowded with persons, whose cases await your deliberations, and therefore your duties will be onerous and your responsibilities great. There is no safer guide for the faithful performance and discharge of the sacred obligations devolving upon you than the oath which has just been administered to each and all of you, for it very broadly indicates the measure of your responsibilities, and will, no doubt, awaken you to a just appreciation of your conduct as Grand Jurors. I regret to say that of late crime in this City is greatly on the increase, and it is for you, gentlemen, to wield immense power fearlessly, fairly and impartially, in order to aid the authorities in their honest endeavors to stem the current of the daring and reckless actions of bad and unprincipled men so as to teach them, in emphatic terms, that crime cannot be committed here with impunity, and that if they persist in their lawlessness they will be made to taste the bitter fruits of their misdeeds even to the stern letter of the law. In every case presented to you by the District-Attorney see to it that at all hazards, be the consequences what they may, the laws be enforced, that justice be done the State, and yet at the same time have a care that no injustice be done the accused. Thus will the strong arm of the law prove at once an ægis for the people and a terror to the evil doer.

The statute makes it incumbent upon me to direct your attention especially to the Excise, Usury, Lottery and Election laws; also to laws against the taking of illegal fees by public officers, and to an act passed March 3, 1860, to prevent frauds in the sale of tickets upon vessels. It is my duty to inform you, that, if you find an indictment against a person for a felony, the law does not permit you to disclose the fact, except to the Court and the District Attorney, until after such person shall have been arrested. If you do so, remember, you will be guilty of a misdemeanor. With these few remarks, I shall cause to be placed in your hands a manual entitled a *Brief for Grand Jurors*, which will give you all the necessary information, as to the duties and responsibilities devolving upon you as Grand Jurors.

SENTENCE OF A SNEAK THIEF.

William Johnson was proven guilty of breaking into the apartments of Bridget Lawlor, at No. 55 Baxter-street, and with stealing $15 worth of bed clothing and wearing apparel. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.

Job Frazer pleaded guilty to stealing a horse and wagon, together with equipments, of the value of $500, the property of William B. Barton, of No. 273 Sixth-avenue. The animal and vehicle were taken from the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, being subsequently found in West Thirty-fifth-street. The accused was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED DURING GOOD CONDUCT.

Charles Russell was convicted by plea of having broken into the store of his employer, William H. Carpenter, and carried away $3 in pennies. The defendant was discharged at the request of the complainant, sentence being suspended on condition of his behaving himself in the future. His wife pleaded very strongly and pathetically for his release.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

William Baur and Frederick Smederick were tried and acquitted on a joint indictment, charging them with stealing $5 worth of butter from Susanna Seidernand, of No. 40 City Hall-place.

In the case of James Keen, accused of stealing $9 from Thomas Reilly, of No. 343 Water-street, the jury failed to agree on a verdict, nine being for acquittal and three for conviction.

The Court then adjourned until to-day.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Bixby.

JUSTICE DOWLING AS A COMPLAINANT.

The first sitting in this Court for the new year was held yesterday. Mr. Justice BIXBY, one of the newly-elected Police Magistrates, sat on the Bench in place of ex-Justice KELLY. One of the most interesting cases before him was brought on complaint of Justice Dowling, who charged an old and well-known pickpocket, named Mary Ann Taylor, whose face is very familiar in Police Courts, with picking the pocket of an unknown lady. Justice Dowling testified that he was passing Tenth-street, at the intersection of Broadway, on Monday afternoon, when he observed the prisoner placing her hand on a lady, after which he caused her arrest. On searching her a purse was found in her muff. She was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. The Court subsequently adjourned until Thursday.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

Mathew Couling and William Wright were charged by Catherine Wood with assault. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor that about 4 o'clock on that morning the defendants broke into her apartments, at No. 63 King-street, and violently assaulted her. They were committed for trial.

William Krowl was brought up on a charge of robbery. Officer Sinclair, of the Sixteenth Precinct, stated that on the preceding evening he caught the defendant coming out of the premises No. 125 Eighth-avenue through the fanlight, and he placed him under arrest. Krowl was committed for trial in default of bail.

Samuel McCarthy was held to answer a charge of the larceny of a horse preferred against him by John B. Dunster.

A gentlemanly-looking person, named S. G. Armstrong, was charged by William P. Cleary, publisher of a business directory, with obtaining money by fraudulent representations. The statement of the prosecutor disclosed the fact that the prisoner came to his office with an advertisement signed James T Brewster, for $100, upon which he obtained a commission of 12½ per cent. Witness subsequently ascertained the order was a forgery. The prisoner was held to answer in the sum of $500.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 4, 1870

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115⅛	60	Pacific Mail	41⅜
10,000	do	115⅛	100	do	41⅜
14,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '64..	112⅛	1100	do	41¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	112⅝	100	do	41⅛
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....s3	111⅛	100	do..bet. call	41
57,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	111⅜	100	do.....c	40⅞
2,500	do.....s3	111¼	500	do	40¾
1,000	do	111⅞	200	do	40⅝
17,000	U.S.5s, 10-40 R.c	109⅛	200	Cum. Coal Pf. b.c.	24⅛
20,000	U.S.5s, 10-40C.s3	109⅝	100	Adams Ex	61⅛
1,000	do	109⅛	200	Wells-Fargo Ex..	20
1,000	Tenn.St.6s, x.c.	53⅜	200	do....bet.call	20⅛
5,000	do	53½	200	N. Y. C. & H. R.	86⅛
2,000	do	53½	100	do	86⅝
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	46½	400	do	86¾
2,000	do	46¾	500	do....bet. call	86¾
20,000	Vir. St. 6s, ex.c.	48⅛	10000	N.Y.Cen.&H.R. Ctf's	81⅛
20,000	Ga. St. 7s.	90	200	Erie	23⅛
500	N. C. St. 6s.	40	1000	Reading	93⅝
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	29½	200	do.....b30	94
10,000	do.....b10	29¾	75	Mich. Cen. R.	117¼
5,000	do	29⅝	100	Ohio & Miss.	23⅜
38,000	do	29	30	L.S. & M.S.R.	85
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds	65¼	800	do	84¾
10,000	do	65	400	do.....s3	84⅝
10,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., C.....x	106⅛	300	do....bet. call	84⅞
5,000	N.Y.St.B.L.R..	107	500	do.....s30	84⅝
3,000	B'klyn 6s, W.L., ex. int.	89	1300	Chi. & N. W.	67⅛
8,000	Erie 1st M.	95	200	do...bet. call	67¼
2,000	Erie 3d M.	85½	500	do.....b3	67⅜
1,000	P.R.R.7s, Gu'd St. Mo.ex.int.	90	600	N. J. Cen. R.	93
5,000	Union Pac. 1st., ex int.	80¾	100	do	93¼
2,000	do	81	500	Chi. & R. I.	101¾
1,000	Alton & T.H.I.	71	1300	do	101⅛
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	94	100	do	101⅝
1,000	Col., C. & Ind.C. 1st M.	71¾	100	do.....b30	102
1,000	do	71⅝	10	do	102
1,000	O. & M. Con. Bds., ex. int..	77⅛	200	Mil. & St. P.....c	73
10,000	Mil.& St. P.1st, ex. int.	89½	100	do.....b25	73¼
45	East River Bank, ex. div.	102	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	85¼
250	West. U. Tel.	32⅛	100	do.....b15	85⅛
200	Quick. M.Co...b10	14⅛	400	do	85⅛
200	Mariposa Pf.	15	30	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	86⅜
			100	do	86⅜
			40	Chi. & Alton	143⅛
			38	New-Jersey R.	119
			200	Morris & Essex R	85⅛
			20	H. & St. Jos. R.	107
			100	Han.& St. J. Pf..	107⅜
			100	Col.,C.&I.C.R.b.c	17⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2¼ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s., '81, C., ex. c.	115⅛	$500	U.S. 5-20C., '65,n	112⅜
10,000	do	115⅜	1,000	do	111⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112¾	10,000	do.....b3	111⅜
2,000	do	113⅛	22,000	do	111¼
80,000	do	113⅝	69,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	111⅜
2,000	do	113¾	1,000	do	111⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112⅝	15,000	do	112
1,000	do	112¾	500	do.....small	111⅜
2,000	U.S.5-20 R., '65,n	111⅜	25,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68.	111⅜
17,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	112⅜	20,500	do	112
19,000	U. S. 6s, Cur...	109½	6,700	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109¾
10,000	do.....s3	109⅛	18,500	do	110⅛
			15,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	46¾	300	Reading	93¾
5,000	do	46	200	L. S. & M. So.	85
15,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	48½	100	do.....c	85
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	28⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83⅜
5,000	Missouri 6s	86¾	200	Chi. & N. W.	67⅛
25,000	La. 6s, Lev. B..	65	200	do	67⅝
10,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	71½	100	N. J. Cen.	93½
3,000	Chi.& N. W.1st.	90½	500	Chi. & R. I.	102⅛
100	Pacific Mail	40⅞	500	do.....b10	102⅜
300	do	40¾	200	do.....s3	102
100	do.....b3	40⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	85⅛
300	Quick. M. Co..b.c.	15	100	Del., L. & W. R..	108
100	Wells-Far.Ex.	19¾	400	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	86⅝
100	do	19⅝	50	Chic. & Alt.	144
200	N.Y.Cen.& H.R.c	87	100	Ohio & M. R.	24
100	do	87⅛	100	H. & St. Jos. R..	107⅛
500	do.....s30	87¼	110	Mor. & Essex	85
50	do	87⅛			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	W. U. Tel.	32⅛	400	Reading	93¾
100	do.....b3	32¼	100	do.....b3	93⅛
100	L. S. & M. S. R.	84⅝	100	Canada M.Co.	18
100	Chi. & N. W.	67⅛	100	do	17
100	do.....b3	67⅜	100	do	15
200	do	67⅝	100	Pacific Mail	41
100	Erie	23¾	100	do.....s3	40¾

TUESDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

The First of January Schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, published this morning, shows on the Debt proper a net decrease of $4,812,782 since the previous Schedule of the First of December. The additional purchases of United States Five-twenties for the Sinking Fund, brought into the present Schedule, amount to $10,542,045, but this seems to be exclusive of last week's purchases in New-York, $3,000,000, as the whole of the December purchases, exclusive of accrued interest, were $13,000,000. The official reduction of the Public Debt since the accession of the present Administration to the management of the Finances is stated in the Schedule at seventy-six millions seven hundred and sixteen thousand dollars—$76,716,306—which we divide for convenience of reference as follows:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 1.

	March 1, 1869.	Jan. 1, 1870.
United States 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,602,672,200
Less in Sinking Fund		87,454,277
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,515,217,923
Other Gold Bonds	505,258,800	505,266,900
Total Outstanding	$2,107,846,150	$2,020,484,823
Decrease under new Administration		$87,361,327

CIRCULATION, CASH ON HAND, ETC.

	March 1, 1869.	Jan. 1, 1870.
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,113,698
Fractional Currency	36,731,547	39,762,665
Gold Notes	28,775,560	40,170,380
Three per cents	57,140,000	45,545,000
Navy Pension Fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past Due Demands	6,422,464	4,140,936
Accrued Interest	34,071,255	50,463,490
In Gross	$533,211,899	$550,195,569
Less Gold in the Treasury	98,741,261	109,159,476
	$434,470,638	$441,036,093
Less Notes in Treasury	16,853,529	12,773,963
Balance Unfunded	$417,617,109	$428,262,130

RECAPITULATION.

Decrease Funded Debt		$87,361,327
Decrease three per cents		10,595,000
Together		$97,956,327
March Interest	$34,071,655	
January Interest	50,463,490	
		16,391,835
Less		$81,564,492
Difference in other Items		4,848,186
Net Decrease, ten months		$76,716,306

The reduction of the Interest-bearing Debt, including the 3 ₱ cent. Certificates, paid off and withdrawn, and the $3,000,000 United States 5-20s bought for the Sinking Fund at the very close of December and not brought into the present account, is full one hundred million of dollars in ten months. The reduction in the Funded Gold-bearing Debt alone by the close of the first year of the new Administration will, from present appearances, exceed $100,000,000. In connection with these gratifying results we have the further statement to-day that the Internal Taxes for the first (and poorest) half of the current fiscal year have yielded an increase of about twenty-five ₱ cent., chiefly by reason of their improved administration, on the corresponding six months of last year, and the whole fiscal year now promises to yield about $200,000,000, as against $160,000,000 for the previous fiscal year.

There is some improvement in the amount of business in the Wall-street markets over yesterday's report, though money continues close among the Brokers, and Gold Interest was again freely paid to carry Stocks. The cable telegrams came the highest ever before reported for United States 5-20s in London and Frankfort, and some private advices by steamer to-day ascribe the increased demand in London to orders from Paris, French buyers having come in quite freely of late. The 1862s sold as high as 87½, sterling, in London this morning, and the other issues in about the same proportion. The 5 ₱ cents 10-40s are relatively higher than the 5-20s abroad, and the coupons are scarce here. They went up this Afternoon at 110⅜ ₱ cent., and all our public funds were firmer than yesterday. To-morrow the Treasury will take $2,000,000 5-20s out of the market for the Sinking Fund.

The sales of Gold at the decline of yesterday to 119½ ₱ cent. were somewhat steadier, the range of transactions being 119⅜@119⅝ ₱ cent. The public are pretty free sellers of their 1st of January Gold Dividends on the Public Funds of the Pacific Road Mortgages, at the going rates, which tends, of course, to keep the market down as against any speculative opinions of higher Gold later in the season. These sales and the growing evidences that the European markets are likely to absorb nearly the whole of our Coupon 5-20s and other Gold-bearing 6 ₱ Cents and the 10-40 years 5 ₱ Cents before Gold itself is freely used as a remittance to cover our trade balances, induce the belief in some quarters that still lower figures for Gold are now pending, though this can scarcely be called the prevailing opinion. To-day there was a good request for Exchange on the basis of 108½ ₱ cent. 60 days London prime Bankers', and 109@109¼ for short sight. France are f.5.20@f.5.19⅜ to the dollar.

There was a little more tone to the Railway market to-day, led by New-York Central Stock and Scrip, which advanced 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. on yesterday's quotations, and were in demand. The movement in Central gave some steadiness to the Western Roads, although the disposition to speculate in them is still very weak, and not likely to improve until the temporary pressure for Money among the Brokers passes over. The Southern State Bonds are somewhat firm, except for the new North Carolinas. On the miscellaneous list there is further depression in Pacific Mail, which sold below 41 ₱ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 4.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	*111⅞	*112⅛
American Gold Coin	119½	119½
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	46	46⅛
North Carolina Bonds, new	28¾	28¾
New-York Central and Hudson	86¾	87⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	81⅝	82⅝
Reading Railroad	94¼	93⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	101¾	102¼
Northwestern Common	67½	68
Northwestern Preferred	81⅝	82
Pacific Mail Company	41⅞	41¼
St. Paul Preferred	85⅜	85⅝
St. Paul Common	73⅛	73½
Lake Shore	84⅜	85⅛
Erie	22⅞	23⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾	24

*Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	115¼	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	112
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	112⅛
5-20 reg'd, 1862	112⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	112
5-20 coup., 1862	113⅛	10-40 registered	110
5-20 coup., 1864	112⅛	10-40 coupon	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	112⅛	6s Currency	109⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. coup	53	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	98
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	46⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100
Va. 6s, ex. coup	48	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	100
Va. 6s, new bonds	54	Mich 7s, War Loan	99
N. Car. 6s	41⅛	N. Y. Coup. B. Loan	108⅛
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	29	N. Y. 7s, Can. L., '70	100
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	72	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '72	102⅛
Missouri 6s	86⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73	102⅛
Louisiana 6s	60	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74	102⅛
Lou. 8s, Levee bonds	64⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	102⅛
Lou. 8s, Levee bonds	79	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	102⅛
California 7s	116	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	103⅛
R. Island 6s	94	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74	100
Alabama 8s	63		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	87	Gt. West. 1s M., '88	83
N. Y. Central 6s, r. est.	88	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	70
N. Y. Central 6s, sub.	83⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	98	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 1st Mort. Ext'd	94⅛	Chic. R. I. & Pacific	93⅛
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	85	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98⅛
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	75⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	94
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	69	N. J. Cent. 1st M.	100
H. R. 7s, & R. 1 M., '77	89	N. J. Cent. 2d M.	92
H. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	101⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1 M.	98⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2 M. x	91⅛
Harlem 1st Mort.	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3 M.	88
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s, '82	115⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	70⅛
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	108	Chic. & Alton 1st M. x	98
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	90	Chic. & Alton Inc.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M.	90	Ohio & Miss. Con. S.	78
Cent. Pac. Bonds	90	Dub. & Sioux 1st M.	80
Union Pac. 1st Bonds,	80⅛	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	88
Illinois Cent. 7 ₱ c., '70	127	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds.	81
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	103
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	79	Mil. & St. P. 1 M. 7 3-10.	89⅛
Alton & T. H. 2 M. inc.	71	Mil. & St. P. 1 & M. d.	85
Chic. & N. W. S. Fnd.	84	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1 M.	71⅛
Con. 7 ₱ c. conv'le	88	Col. Chic. & Ind. 2 M.	63
Con. 7 ₱ c. 1st Mort.	95	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	95
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80	Tol. Peor. & W. E. D.	77
Tol. & Wab. Eqp. Bds.	72½	Tol. Peor. & W. W. D.	77

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Bank of the Republic	118⅜
Manhattan	140	Bank of North Am.	101
Union	123	Metropolitan	132
America	140	East River	102
Phenix	106	Commonwealth	112
Tradesmen's	146	Importers' & Traders'	135
Mech. and Traders'	125	Fourth National	100
Commerce	121	Ninth National	105
Mechanics' Bkg Ass.	118	Tenth National	85
Ocean	76	Oriental	150
American Exchange	112	Bks. & Brokers' Ass.	100

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4.

General balance yesterday	$90,569,068 95
Gold receipts	1,074,171 80
Gold payments	1,268,661 67
Gold balance	75,877,127 75
Currency receipts	908,263 00
Currency payments	518,980 14
Currency balance	4,951,498 05
General balance	92,206,271 94
Customs	409,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphed to Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1870.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	93¾	94
City 6s, New	99⅜	99½
Camden and Amboy	118½	118¾
Pennsylvania Central	54⅜	54½
Reading	93⅜	94
Lehigh Valley	52½	..
Catawissa Preferred	34⅜	..
Philadelphia and Erie	28½	..
Northern Central	..	43¾
Lehigh Navigation	33⅜	33½
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¾	90⅞

The Boston, Halifax and Erie Railway Company have obtained grace on their January Coupons (indorsed by the Erie Company) from most of their large Bondholders, Mr. VANDERBILT among the number.

The liabilities of the Central Pacific Road, exclusive of Capital Stock, are as follows:

To United States for 6 ₱ cent. Currency Bonds, of 30 years' date, loaned to the Company	$25,881,000
To First Mortgage 6 ₱ cents, Gold	26,010,000
To State of California, 7 ₱ cents, Gold	1,500,000
To 7 ₱ cents of 1882, plain Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$54,891,000

A pamphlet circular to the bondholders of the Company just issued by Messrs. FISK & HATCH, their Bankers, gives a favorable statement of the first year's business of the Road, five months of which was purely local. The earnings of the road from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1869, from the local business, on an average of less than 450 miles in operation, were as follows: Gross earnings, $1,306,943; operating expenses, $824,044; net earnings, $482,899. The earnings from May 1 to Dec. 31, being the first eight months of the through connection, were as follows: Gross earnings, $4,442,652; operating expenses, $2,198,197; net earnings, $2,244,455, making the aggregate net earnings for the year 1869, $2,727,354 in gold. The receipts from the local business thus far are stated to have been nearly 70 ₱ cent. of the whole amount. The value of equipment is stated at $7,374,200. The mortgage of the United States Government upon the Road for Bonds loaned to the Company are made secondary to the Company's own 6 ₱ cent. Gold Mortgage, the security of which, principal and interest, is in all respects primary; requiring only $2,000,000 a year net earnings to pay Interest.

The United States Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 7 ₱ cent.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 7 ₱ cent., free from Government tax, payable Jan. 10.

The Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 ₱ cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

The North American Fire Insurance Company's semi-annual Dividend is 5 ₱ cent.; that of the Globe Fire Insurance Company also five per cent.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $2,174,516.

Messrs. WHARTON, SMITH & Co., of Philadelphia, and Messrs. E. D. RANDOLPH & Co., of New-York, succeed to the Banking business of Messrs. SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co., dissolved in both cities on the 31st ult. The partners are the same, but with divided interests; Mr. SMITH alone in Philadelphia, and Mr. RANDOLPH and Mr. BICKLEY in New-York.

The acquittal of the Overend-Gurney Directors, in London, on the criminal prosecution instituted against them, is thus noticed in the Money column of the *London Times* of Dec. 22:

"The verdict in the affair of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. was received in the city this afternoon with intense satisfaction, not only as a termination of a proceeding which has been the most prominent among the baleful influences that have weighed during the past year or two upon English credit and enterprise, but as entirely confirming the view of the case taken by the large majority of the leading merchants and bankers of London, from its origin."

A correspondent, in whose representations we have confidence, writes as follows of the Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Road:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In another column of your paper will be found an interesting advertisement of the First Mortgage Bonds of the railroad running from the New-York of the West through a richly productive portion of Illinois to Danville, 140 miles south. In crisp, sharp terms, the special advantages of these bonds are set forth by the parties having their negotiation in charge. The road does not traverse a "highly extolled wilderness," which gives more material for fine writing than for dividends, but gives access and an outlet to a tier of counties whose market-seeking produce, as ascertained from record, would give freight to this railroad (at rates charged by other roads of the State) to the amount of $1,047,343 84. Add fifty per cent. for return freights from Chicago, forty per cent. of freight earnings for passenger traffic, and twenty per cent. for through business and that from connecting roads, and there is a pleasant total of $2,639,306 for the 140 miles, equal to $6,284 net earnings per mile per annum. Add again, as legitimate and certain trade, the raw material and manufactured articles which this road will be the means of bringing from the deposits of iron ore along its line, the transportation of coal from the beds which the road crosses, and the advantage which this line will have in being part of a trunk line to the South, many miles shorter than any other, and, altogether, the prospect for all concerned in the enterprise is a very bright one. Upon this exceedingly valuable property the Constructing Company propose to effect a loan of $2,500,000, or $18,000 per mile, Mortgage Bonds to the latter amount being issued upon the *completed* road as fast as built. We have shown that these bonds are well secured—the first point for investors to satisfy themselves upon. They pay 7 ₱ cent. gold interest for forty years, which makes them profitable as well as safe; and they are presented and indorsed by a mercantile house, which, for forty years, has been as staunch and reliable as the Lowmoor Iron, for which they have been agents. Upon the whole, we do not see how any railroad project, thus founded, fortified and indorsed, can be otherwise than a first-class investment.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st., and at Howes & Macy's, No. 30 Wall-st.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS GENERALLY is invited to the following Loans, which we offer upon terms, making them an unusually desirable investment:

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are payable, principal and interest in coin, and are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $16,000 per mile, upon FINISHED AND COMPLETED ROAD, being issuable upon each section only when completed.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These are a FIRST MORTGAGE, FIFTY YEARS, CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND bond. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST are PAYABLE in COIN; and as the road is opened for traffic as rapidly as constructed, the interest is earned as the bonds are issued. The road runs through the richest and best populated sections of Iowa and Minnesota.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE BRUNSWICK AND ALBANY RAILROAD COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD; GUARANTEED by the STATE of GEORGIA; RUN FIFTY YEARS; are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $15,000 per mile of constructed road, and are issued only as the road is fully completed and accepted by the State.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprises, we recommend these bonds as first-class investments, affording absolute safety and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT.
LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds. They are receivable at par by the Company in payment for any of its lands sold at scheduled prices. The lands are pledged for the redemption of the bonds, and consist of 466,000 acres of choice locations, situated mostly in the Des Moines Valley, (Iowa,) and are estimated to realize enough to nearly or quite cancel the whole issue of bonds, in addition to the security of the Road. Price, 90 per cent. For further particulars inquire of

CLARKE, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	22	Cutmeats, pkgs.	1,194
Beeswax, pkgs.	1	Lard, pkgs.	1,052
Cotton, bales	5,649	Lard, kegs	183
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	45	Butter, pkgs.	660
Eggs, bbls.	207	Cheese, pkgs.	100
Flour, bbls.	10,570	Tallow, pkgs.	43
Oats, bushels	1,416	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,618
Cornmeal, bags	80	Oil Cake, pkgs.	740
Hops, bales	179	Pecans, pkgs.	14
Hides, No.	684	Peanuts, bags	323
Hides, bales	430	Rice, pkgs.	53
Leather, sides	4,133	Starch, pkgs.	100
Spirits Turp., bbls.	206	Sumac, bags	126
Tar, bbls.	200	Tobacco, hhds.	1
Resin, bbls.	754	Tobacco, tcs. and cs.	37
Petroleum, ref. bbls.	520	Whisky, bbls.	621
Pork, bbls.	3,617	Wool, bales	34
Beef, pkgs.	82		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nemesis*, for Liverpool—1 case Cigars, 7 bales Furs, 146 tcs. Beef, 2,700 bbls. Resin, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bags Cotton Seed Cake, 311 pkgs. Tobacco, 560 bags Linseed Cake.

By the bark *Elizabeth*, for Genoa—2,663 bbls. Resin, 15 tons Logwood.

By the bark *P. Keuyper*, for Constantinople—9,600 cases Refined Petroleum, 785 cases Muskets.

By the brig *Maria*, for Naples—924 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Hammonia*, for Hamburg—104 cases Sewing Machines, 2,600 boxes Extract, 20 tons Lima Wood, 10 cases Cigars, 500 bales Cotton, 12 casks Copper, 3,601 bags Coffee, 74 bundles Whalebone, 112 pkgs. Seeds, 13 cases Essence Oil, 20 cases Clocks, 11 bags Horn Tips, 5 cases Cartridges, 2 bales Furs, 725 bundles Palm Leaf, 5 cases Knitting Machines, 3 cases Machinery, 2 cases Cotton Braids.

ASHES—Continue dull and nominal at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is dull and heavy at 37c.@39c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The year opens tamely in this line, with moderate supplies of seasonable work available at less buoyant prices. We quote: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$3 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1 @$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C., $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2 @$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 65c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been quiet but steady, including Common Hard at $8@$10, Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $45 ₱ thousand, showing a steady market.

CANDLES—Continue inactive at unaltered figures, including Adamantine, light weight, at 20c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 45c.@47c.; Patent Sperm, 55c.@58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Is in request and firm at $2 for Rosendale ₱ bbl.

COAL—Is slow of sale, in nearly all instances, within our range; Liverpool Gas Cannel at $13, Newcastle Gas at $9 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $17 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $6 50@$9 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. from yard.

COFFEE—There has been rather more inquiry for the leading kinds at about previous rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,416 bags Rio, by the *Contest*; 538 bags St. Domingo, in bond, for export; and 103 bags Jamaica, all on private terms. There were 3,601 bags Coffee cleared by the *Hammonia*, for Hamburg. Cargo prices of Rio have been quoted thus: Ordinary, 8¾c.@9c.; fair, 9¼c.@9½c.; good, 10½c.@11c., and prime, 11½c.@12, gold, in bond, ₱ lb., 45 and 60 days' credit. We quote: Java at 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@19c.; Manila, 10c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@9½c., gold, ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, 87,425 bags, against 186,157 bags, and 16,490 Mats, same time last year. Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SONS report the week's receipts of Rio at 8,312 bags; sales, 23,711 bags; stock in first hands here 71,620 bags; and at all the distributing ports, 108,869 bags. From the same source, we derive the following statement of

Operations in Rio and Santos Coffee, in New-York, during 1869.

	Receipts, bags.	Sales, bags.
January	105,208	149,277
February	37,803	86,930
March	45,767	23,914
April	35,459	*88,380
May	67,986	36,210
June	73,287	46,540
July	40,473	40,181
August	44,862	93,461
September	67,764	55,648
October	49,966	74,273
November	50,456	48,017
December	48,558	67,244
Totals	732,548	810,075
Rio	704,518	775,933
Santos	28,030	34,142

*15,689 bags for export to Europe.

Totals.

	Jan. 1, '69.	Receipts dur'g '69.	Sales dur'g '69.	Stock Jan. 1, '70.
Stock of Rio	143,035	704,518	775,933	71,620
Stock of Santos	6,112	28,030	34,142	....
Total	149,147	732,548	810,075	71,620

Stock of Rio at the Distributing Ports.

	Bags.
At New Orleans	12,249
At Galveston	2,000
At Savannah	2,000
At Baltimore	21,000
At New-York	71,620
Grand total	108,869

COTTON—There has been rather more animation in this line, at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,556 bales, (of which 162 bales were to arrive,) including 1,617 bales to spinners, 672 bales to shippers and 277 bales to speculators. Also, 1,600 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales, basis Low Middling, for January, at 24⅝c.@24¾c.; 400 bales do., for February, at 25¼c.@25⅜c.; 100 bales do., for March, at 25½c.; 100 bales do., for April, at 26c.; 300 bales do., for May, at 26¼c.@26 15-16c.; 200 bales do., for January, free on board at New-Orleans, on private terms; 300 bales do., free on board at Charleston, on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅛	23¾	24	24¼
Good Ordinary	24⅜	24⅝	24¾	25⅛
Low Middling	24⅞	25	25⅜	25⅝
Middling	25⅜	25⅝	25¾	26⅛
Good Middling	26	26¼	26⅜	26¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	19,633
Receipts last week	25,407
Receipts the preceding week	23,121
Receipts since Sept. 1	340,805
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	692,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,866
Export clearances since our last	500
Exports since Sept. 1	148,939
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1870	331,856
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	46,500

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in limited request and irregular in price.

FEATHERS—Live Geese are inactive at from 85c.@95c. ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in very slack demand at essentially unaltered rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been in light supply and moderate demand at well maintained prices. Other kinds have attracted but little attention, and have been quoted easier and irregular in value. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,750 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 15; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 40@$5 80; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 80@$6 30, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 40@$5 85 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 85@$5 15
Extra State	5 60@ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 20@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 40@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 90@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 25@ 9 50

Southern Flour is in, rather better request at steady prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 650 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 15 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 15@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand and heavy at $4 40@$5 65 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Cornmeal is in slack demand at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 75 for Jersey, and $5 10@$5 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl; sales 275 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues very quiet at $3 15@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—There has been very little call for any article in this line since our last, yet prices have not varied remarkably. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 15@$4 20; old crop Layer Raisins at $3 20@$3 50 ₱ box; Currants at 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 25c.@27c.; Figs, 14c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes, 11c.@12c.; Brazil Nuts, 13½c.@14c. ₱ lb.

FISH—There has been but little movement in any description; prices have not varied remarkably. We quote: Dry Cod at $6 25@$7 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $28@$28 50; No. 2 do. $15 75@$18; No. 3 do., $9 75@$14 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@42½c. for Scale, and 30c.@32½c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and purchased at lower prices. The main inquiry has been from export buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 42@$1 55; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to choice, at from $1 22@$1 35½, chiefly prime Amber at $1 35@$1 35½, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 22@$1 24½, chiefly at $1 22@$1 23, delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 15; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 65; Red and Amber State at $1 32@$1 36, and White California at $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in light demand at steady prices for Old, but at reduced rates for New. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 05@$1 09 for damaged and heated Mixed Western; $1 10@$1 14 for poor ordinary to very choice sound Mixed Western; 95c.@$1 03 for Yellow and White Southern and Jersey ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 05@$1 08 for Western and Jersey; $1 12@$1 16 for State ₱ bushel; sales 1,450 bushels. Barley is in limited demand at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 3,100 bushels, including two-rowed State at $1 05@$1 10, and Canada West at $1 25@$1 29 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at from $1 10@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats continue in slack request, though prices favor buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bushels, in lots, at 81c.@84½c. for poor to prime Western, in store and delivered; 85c.@86c. for State; 85c.@91c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 1,000 bbls. Flour to Liverpool. An unusually heavy stock of Wheat is reported at Liverpool, the aggregate being 816,000 quarters.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet but steady, on the basis of 16½c.@17½c. for Bags, and 20½c.@21c. for Bagging.

HAY, &c.—Bale Hay continues in demand and firm at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been firm, but inactive, on the basis of previous quotations.

HEMP—Has been in light demand yet quoted steady.

HOPS—Have been dull and weak, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern, 18c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 179 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Have been quiet at previous figures.

LEATHER—Sole has been in slack demand at former rates. Receipts, 4,133 sides.

LIME—Has been rather dull since our last at unaltered figures.

METALS—Trade has been dull in all articles, on the basis of previous quotations.

MOLASSES—There has been more inquiry for New-Orleans at somewhat better prices for choice grades; sales 650 bbls., chiefly by auction, at from 75c.@80½c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been neglected and nearly nominal. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; English Islands at 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80½c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@32c.
Cuba, clayed	30c.@38c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	35c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	42c.@45c.
Porto Rico	45c.@65c.
English Islands	40c.@60c.
New-Orleans	65c.@80½c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately inquired for on the basis of $2 07½@$2 10 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts have been 754 bbls.; exports, 5,363 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in slack request at about 43c.@43½c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon. There were 206 bbls. received. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@44½c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominally $3 45@$3 50. Resin, $2 07½@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 40@$3 85. Pitch, $2 40@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Business has been very tame in all articles at about former figures, including Crude Whale at 72½c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 02½; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 42½; Menhaden at 67c.@67½c.; Spermaceti at 40c.@41c.

PETROLEUM—There has been but little inquiry for Oil to-day, though buyers have had any existing advantage, especially in the instance of Refined, the offerings of which have been on a more liberal scale. Crude has been in light demand on the basis of 15½c.@15¾c., chiefly at 15½c., in bulk, here, for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,125 bbls.; 19¾c.@20c. for Crude, in shipping order; 20c.@20½c. (nominally) for Crude, in shipping order, at Philadelphia, and 13c.@13¼c. for Crude, in bulk, at Pittsburg, early delivery, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here. At Philadelphia, 860 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 2,900 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 30c. ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 6,500 bbls. Standard White, for January delivery, at about 30¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 520 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,100 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 924 bbls. for Naples, and 9,600 cases for Constantinople. Standard White, in cases, continues in very moderate request at 36c.@38c., and Prime White, 37c.@39c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 750 cases, within our range. Naphtha is dull at 9½c.@10c., in bbls., and 15½c.@16c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered, at decidedly lower prices, leading to a more extensive business, chiefly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 430 bbls., in lots, at $29 for Old Western Mess; $28 75@$29 50, chiefly at $29, for New Mess; $22 50@$26 25 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 3,500 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, February and March, at $28 50@$28 75, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in slack request, at from 11¼c.@12¼c. for Western, and 13c.@13¼c. for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats are quite dull and heavy; sales have been confined to equal to 125 pkgs. at 11¼c.@12c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@16½c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is in more demand, but at drooping rates; sales 265 boxes, including Cumberland, at 14c.@14¼c., and Long Clear at 15c.@16c. ₱ lb. Lard has been offered freely and quoted lower, with a better inquiry at the reduced figures; sales have been reported of 670 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 15¾c.@18½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¼c.@16⅝c. for City, and 16½c.@16¾c. for fair to prime Steam ₱ lb.; also, 2,000 tierces prime Western Steam for January, February and March delivery, seller's option, 16¾c.@17¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in slack request at $4@$12 for Old, and $11@$17 for New ₱ bbl; sales, 100 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet, including New Prime Mess at from $23@$28, and India Mess at $27@$31 ₱ tierce; sales, 150 tierces. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $31@$34 for New ₱ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Butter is selling slowly, including State, common to prime, at 33c.@42c.; Fancy, 43c.@46c.; and Western, including prime, 20c.@28c. ₱ lb.; the receipts to-day were 660 pkgs. Cheese is in rather more request from 10c.@15c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 100 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, and rather weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 59 bbls. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, part at 10⅛c.@11c. for Cuba; 230 boxes Havana at 10¼c.@11c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10⅛c.@10½c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 11⅛c.@11¼c.; very good to choice do. at 11⅝c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11⅛c.@12¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 11¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand, ranging from 13¼c.@14¼c., as the extremes, ₱ lb. The failure of Messrs. HUGH N. CAMP & Co., Sugar refiners, was reported this afternoon, with liabilities of about $840,000. Much sympathy was expressed in business circles for the firm, thus forced into suspension by the extreme depression in the Sugar interest.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 260,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅝c.@10¼c., the latter for strictly Prime; also 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@16⅛c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in rather more demand at unchanged rates.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet within our former range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 30 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@12½c.; 100 cases 1868 Connecticut at 50c.@60c.; 46 cases 1866, do. at 23c., and 150 cases Western on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Of the recent movements in this line, Messrs. TAFT, LEE & Co. remark: "We have only to report a sale of 5,000 lbs Arctic on private terms for export. We quote: South Sea, 75c.; Northwest, 87c., gold, nominal; Arctic, 85c.@87c., gold. Stock, Dec. 2, 238,000 lbs; received none; sold none. Stock Dec. 31, 1869, in first hand, 238,000 lbs; stock in speculators' hands, 37,000 lbs; received since, none; sold for export, 5,000 lbs. Stock at date, in first hands, 283,000 lbs.; stock at date in speculators' hands, 37,000 lbs.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand at firm prices. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at 99c.@$1 ₱ gallon. The receipts have been 621 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, and rates have been depressed. For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 4d. ₱ bushel; 250 boxes Bacon and 30 tierces Lard at 25s., and 150 hhds. Tallow, part at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and 15,500 bushels Wheat on steamer's account.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869—12 o'clock M.

The Board met in their chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Croker, Farley, McQuade—14.

The minutes of the meeting held December twenty-seven were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Miller—

Resolution complimentary to the official reporter.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions appointing William C. O'Brien Commissioner of Deeds in place of Joseph Betts, resigned; to pay counsel fees in the case of McVeany vs. Culkin, and George W. Roome, for extra services.

Which were severally adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution appointing H. Sydney Holberter Commissioner of Deeds in place of Henry H. Titus, deceased.

Which was adopted.

Resolution giving permission to W. W. Thompson to build vault under the sidewalk of number one hundred and sixty-eight Pearl-street.

Which was adopted.

Resolutions, To regulate and grade One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Boulevard to Eleventh-avenue; to set curb and gutter stones on both sides of Eighty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to East River; to pay James Reilly three hundred and fifty dollars for loss of horse; to donate to German American School Association of Nineteenth Ward five thousand dollars in aid of the funds; to pave Seventy-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A, with Belgian pavement; to pay George S. Byrne two thousand dollars for extra services; to pay Mrs. George W. Roome five hundred dollars for extra services; to lay crosswalk from southeast corner of New Bowery and Madison-street to southwest corner of Madison and Roosevelt streets; to appoint the New-York Era a Corporation newspaper; to place and light two gas lamps in front of Unity Chapel in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and in front of Saint Joseph's new chapel in Sixth-avenue, between West Washington and Waverley places; to fill in sunken lots in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; to regulate and grade First-avenue, from One Hundred and Fourth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; to place free drinking hydrant corner Ninth-avenue and Fifty-second-street; to appoint New-Yorker Demokrat a Corporation newspaper; to donate one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixteen cents to Zion African Church to pay assessments.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Repper, Coulter, Croker, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Moore moved that when the hour of three arrives the Board do adjourn sine die.

Which was carried.

On motion, the Board took a recess until two o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen J. Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Croker, McGrath, Coulter, Farley, McQuade—14.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolution to flag sidewalk in front of numbers three hundred and twenty and three hundred and twenty-two West Thirty-sixth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman J. Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Croker, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To pave Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with Belgian pavement; to build bulkhead between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh streets, North River; to pave Thirty-second-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, with Belgian pavement; to remove lamp post opposite number ninety-nine Pearl-street, fifty feet easterly; to place and light street lamp northeast corner of Thirteenth-street and Tenth-avenue; and in front of number one hundred and three Stanton-street, corner of Ludlow.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Croker, Farley, McQuade—14.

On motion the Board took a recess until fifteen minutes to three o'clock.

AFTER RECESS—2:45 o'clock P. M.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Croker, Farley, McQuade—14.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from further consideration of resolution appointing Robert Argyle Young City Surveyor.

Which was carried and the resolution adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Petition of Charles H. Pierson, Chairman, and George W. Curtis, Treasurer, asking payment of bill for expenses incurred in the reception of General George B. McClellan, in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight; resolution to place and light street lamp in front of number seven hundred and forty Greenwich-street; to appoint an additional clerk to the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

Which were adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Croker, Farley, McQuade—13.

COMMITTEE FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Gibney and Healy here appeared.

The President called the attention of the Board to the presence of a committee from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and ordered said Committee to be conducted to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Assistant Alderman Robinson said:

MR. PRESIDENT: We have been appointed a committee from the Board of Assistant Aldermen to wait upon the Board of Aldermen, and to inform this Board that the Board of Assistant Aldermen are now ready to receive any communication that the Board of Aldermen may have to make before the Board of Assistant Aldermen adjourn sine die.

By the President—

I would thank you on behalf of this Board, and would inform you that this Board will appoint a similar Committee to wait upon the Board of Assistant Aldermen in a few moments.

The Committee from the Board of Assistant Aldermen then retired.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE MAYOR.

Alderman Miller moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and inform him that the Board of Aldermen having transacted all the business before it, was now prepared to adjourn sine die.

Which was carried.

The President thereupon appointed Aldermen Miller, Ward, and Connor such Committee.

And the Committee proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Alderman McQuade moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Board of Assistant Aldermen and inform that body that the Board of Aldermen, having transacted all business before it, was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was carried.

The President thereupon appointed Aldermen McQuade, Farley and Coulter such Committee.

And the Committee proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO WAIT ON THE MAYOR.

Alderman Miller, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to wait on the Mayor, here returned and made the following report:

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Mayor have performed their duty, and informed him that this Board, having transacted all its public business, was about to adjourn sine die. The Mayor, in response, stated that he had no further communications to make, and requested, through your Committee, to wish this Board a happy new year.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee be discharged.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO WAIT ON THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Alderman McQuade, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to wait on the Board of Assistant Aldermen, here returned, and made the following report:

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Board of Assistant Aldermen and inform them that the Board is about to adjourn sine die, have performed that duty, and, on behalf of this Board, requested to know if that Board had any further communications to make to this Board. In reply, the Chairman of the Board of Assistant Aldermen stated that they had nothing to communicate, and that they wished this Board a happy new year.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee be discharged.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTION COMPLIMENTARY TO REPORTERS.

Alderman Repper presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are justly due, and are hereby cordially extended to the reporters for the Press for the fairness and impartiality that have characterized their reports of the proceedings of the Board during the past year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS COMPLIMENTARY TO THE CLERKS.

Alderman Connor presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That our thanks being eminently due, are hereby cordially tendered to Joseph Shannon, Esq., Clerk of this Board and of the Common Council, and Chief of the Legislative Department of the City Government, for the very intelligent and faithful manner in which he has performed the multifarious duties incident to the position, during the past year; also to the Deputy Clerk of the Board, and the Assistant Clerks and other officers, for the very faithful and efficient manner in which they have performed respectively, the duties assigned them, and the courtesy and kindness that has uniformly characterized their intercourse with the members of the Board.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTION COMPLIMENTARY TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

Alderman Ward presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That in response to the promptings of friendship cherished by each member of this Board for our respected President, we deem it a privilege to be permitted to convey to Thomas Coman, Esq., officially, our full appreciation of those qualities so conspicuous in him, which are so essential to give effect to the acts, and to guide the deliberation of a legislative body. During the past year, as President of this Board, his rulings have been firm, decided and impartial; his intercourse with us, both official and personal, has been courteous, affable and dignified, and we take peculiar pleasure in availing ourselves of this opportunity to make due acknowledgment therefor, and at the same time of giving expression to our most fervent wishes for his future welfare.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Alderman Farley presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution just adopted, complimentary to the President, be engrossed and framed and presented to him, as an additional mark of our esteem.

Which was unanimously adopted.

DISPOSAL OF UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Alderman Coulter presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the papers pending before this Board as "General Orders" in the list of "Unfinished Business," be laid on the table; that the several Committees of this Board be and they are hereby discharged from the further consideration of all papers now in their possession, and the same laid on the table; and that all papers of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, indefinitely postponed, be taken from the file and laid on the table.

Which was adopted.

READING OF THE MINUTES.

The Clerk here read the minutes of the present session.

Which were approved.

VALEDICTORY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The hour of three having arrived, the President addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN: For the unanimity with which you have been pleased to pass the resolution complimenting me, I am, I trust, duly thankful. The kind regard of our fellow men is always a prize worth great effort to secure, particularly when engaged, as we are, in public life. But one thing more is needed to attain the acme of human happiness—an approving conscience. This we are all sure to obtain, by a faithful performance of all our public and private duties. That you enjoy this happiness, I do not doubt; that you have earned it, I am certain, and that you may continue to enjoy it, for all time, is the sincerest wish of my heart.

Again thanking you, gentlemen, for your expressions and acts of kindness and good will, and wishing you all prosperity in the future, I now declare the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, adjourned sine die.

And the Board stood so adjourned, sine die.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869—12 o'clock M.

The Board met in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James M. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Bryan Reilly, Hampson, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Roberts—15.

On motion the Board took a recess until two o'clock P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

Present—James M. Monaghan, Esq., President, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To fill in low and sunken lots in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, and Ninth and Tenth avenues; to permit W. W. Thompson to build vault under sidewalk corner of Pine and Pearl streets; resolution complimentary to the Official Reporter.

Which were severally adopted.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Lysaght moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that J. Gaskin Wilson be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in the place of George Beucsein.

Which was carried, and the resolution adopted.

RESOLUTION.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Resolved, That at three o'clock this afternoon this Board will adjourn sine die.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolutions, To remove lamp post opposite number ninety-nine Pearl-street, fifty feet easterly; to appoint the New-Yorker Demokrat a Corporation newspaper, and also the New-York Era.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolution, To place free drinking hydrant on the west side of Ninth-avenue, thirty-six feet from the southwest corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-second-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To extend the time for regulating, grading, &c., of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Mount Morris-square, to December one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; to pay bill for refreshments furnished City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; to appoint the Evening Mail a Corporation newspaper.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neal, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolution, To pave Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Daly—1.

Resolutions, To regulate and grade Sixtieth-street from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue; to flag sidewalk on south side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues; to lay Croton main in Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welsh, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

RESOLUTION DISPOSING OF PENDING PAPERS.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Resolved, That the papers pending before this Board as "General Orders," in the list of "Unfinished Business," be laid on the table, and that the several Committees of this Board be, and they are hereby discharged from the further consideration of all papers now in their possession, and the same laid on the table; also, that all papers on which action has been indefinitely postponed, be laid on the table.

Which was adopted.

And all the papers designated in said resolution were thereby laid on the table.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE MAYOR.

Assistant Alderman Pinckney moved that a Special Committee of three be appointed to wait on the Mayor and inform him that the Board of Assistant Aldermen are about to adjourn sine die, and ask if he has any further communication to make to this Board.

Which was carried.

The President appointed as such Special Committee,

Assistant Alderman Pinckney,
Assistant Alderman Welsh, and
Assistant Alderman Cunningham.

And the Committee departed to perform the duty assigned to them.

Subsequently, the Committee returned, and through their Chairman, Assistant Alderman Pinckney, reported as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The Committee have discharged the duty assigned to them of waiting upon the Mayor. His Honor states that he has no further communication to make; that he congratulates the Board upon the assiduity and fidelity which they displayed in the discharge of their public duties; and that he wishes the members not only a happy future in political life, but a happy new year personally.

The report of the Committee was received, the President thanked them for their services in behalf of the Board, and the Committee was then discharged.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Assistant Alderman Daly moved that a Special Committee of three be appointed to wait on the Board of Aldermen, and inform them that the Board of Assistant Aldermen are about to adjourn sine die, and ask if they have any further communication to make to this Board

Which was carried.

The President appointed as such Special Committee—

Assistant Alderman Daly,
Assistant Alderman Healy, and
Assistant Alderman Robinson.

And the Committee departed to perform the duty assigned to them.

Subsequently the Committee returned, and reported that they had fulfilled the duty assigned to them; that the President of the Board of Aldermen, on behalf of said Board, requested that the Committee would convey to the Board of Assistant Aldermen the thanks of the Board of Aldermen for the courtesy shown by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and state that the Board of Aldermen would soon communicate with the Board of Assistant Aldermen by Committee.

The report of the Committee was received.

The President thanked them for their services, on behalf of the Board, and the Committee were then discharged.

COMMITTEE FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Special Committee from the Board of Aldermen, comprising

Alderman McQuade
Alderman Coulter, and
Alderman Farley,

here appeared, and the President and members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen rose to receive them.

The Special Committee, through their Chairman, Alderman McQuade, addressed the Board as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: On behalf of the Board of Aldermen, we appear here to state to you that we are about to adjourn sine die, and if you desire to communicate with the Board of Aldermen on any subject, they are ready to hear from you.

President Monaghan responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN: You will please accept the thanks of this Board, and convey the same to your Honorable Body for their courtesy, and inform them that we have no further communication to make to them. We are about closing our business for the year 1869, and we wish you and the other members of your Honorable Body a Happy New Year.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen then withdrew from the Chamber, and the members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen resumed their seats.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE PRESIDENT.

Assistant Alderman Pinckney here arose, and addressed the Board as follows:

MR. CLERK:—I shall depart from the usual custom of addressing the President at the close of the year—a year which has been replete to me with pleasurable emotions. We have had during the past year many differences of opinion in regard to measures of legislation, but they have not been associated with any unpleasantness or any ill feeling. No harsh words have passed the lips, so far as I have observed, of any member of the Board. I feel highly gratified that my associates, the members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, have requested me to offer resolutions commendatory of the course of our presiding officer. I know something of the responsibilities, duties and trials of a presiding officer, and no one who has never occupied such a position can appreciate them. Representing a constituency requiring measures of legislation, he is called on constantly to vote, by the requirements of our City charter; he has, in addition to that duty, to preserve order, to call before the body all the matters of legislation which properly belong to it, give every one his part in due season, and listen calmly to debates which, sometimes, are marked with a little asperity of feeling. He has to conserve the public interests; he has to conserve the interests of every member of the body; he has to preserve harmony and to suppress disorder; he has to be prompt and decisive in all his actions, and his decisions must be made without the maturity of thought which sometimes marks the presentation of questions of order on our side. We may think of a question of order for a week or two, and present it, but he has no time for mature thought, and must decide upon the spur of the moment. And when, Mr. Clerk and gentlemen, a presiding officer has gone through, as our President has, for an entire year with every decision made by him sustained by the Board, without an appeal from his rulings—with an extraordinary suavity of manner, with the utmost courtesy to every member of the Board—it behooves us, I think, to pass some resolutions relative to his course and commendatory thereof: to speak kindly to him, remember his action and the dignity with which he has presided: to remember his promptness and firmness, and all those little incidents which go to make up a presiding officer's acceptable fulfillment of duty. It is true it has been but a twelvemonth, and the time has passed very rapidly; but, gentlemen, we are apt to forget that, in the brief history of one or two hours of our sessions here, measures have been passed that are big with public interest; and yet the President is called upon unhesitatingly to give his decisions, and also to remember that he has a constituency at his back requiring him to take care of their interests as well. We propose that before we adjourn, as we are about to do, that we pass some resolutions commendatory of the course of our presiding officer, and I do it with the utmost cheerfulness. It is no forced duty imposed upon me. I have differed, perhaps, more than any other man, with the majority of this Board during the past year. I have made a request, however, to my colleagues, and they have very kindly conceded to me the cheerful duty of offering these resolutions. I have marked the course of our President from the incoming of this Board until the present period, and I can speak knowingly of his untiring faithfulness and devotedness to the preservation of order in the Board. As to his decisions, they are replete with correctness, and his preservation of order here has been a marked matter in my experience. I shall cherish, with a great deal of pleasure, the remembrance of my association with the President of our Board, and I doubt not every gentleman concurs with me in this sentiment. I, therefore, without any further remarks, Mr. Clerk, present the subjoined preamble and resolutions, and move their adoption.

(Assistant Alderman Gibney was here called to the chair.)

The Clerk then read the following preamble and resolutions, presented by Assistant Alderman Pinckney:

Whereas, In view of the dissolution of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and the consequent partial disruption of social and personal relations between its members which have sprung out of a year's pleasant official intercourse, and in consideration of the fact that an amicable feeling has characterized all our proceedings as a body—genial feeling always triumphing over all differences of opinion, leading to mutual personal respect and the establishment of cordial friendship, the present time is meet, the occasion appropriate, for placing on record a lasting testimonial of this official good fellowship; and

Whereas, The amicable feeling has resulted mainly from the exemplary conduct of our President, upon whom, by virtue of his position as President, in large degree devolved, not only parliamentary method and good order in the transaction of business, but personal amenity and the inculcations of a general good feeling, by dignified bearing and kindness of manner;

Therefore, on this, the closing day of the official term of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, to testify our respect for our President, not in accordance with immemorial custom only, but with earnest desire and wish to give him especial expression of thanks, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-York, of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, be and the same are hereby heartily tendered to James A. Monaghan, Esq., our President, in grateful and admiring recognition of the many excellent qualities of head and heart which have distinguished his course, personally and officially, during the year, endearing him to us collectively and individually; and that he may carry with him from this Board a deep sense of our high regard for him as our cherished wish.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be suitably engrossed and framed, attested by the Clerk, and presented to the President.

Assistant Alderman Roberts said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I rise to second the resolutions. I feel that it is my duty to do it, as one of the minority of this Board, and I can do it with the best grace in the world. I have been a member of the Common Council three years and a half, sitting in this Board and in the Board of Councilmen, and I have no hesitation in saying that during the term that I have sat in this Board the minority (comprising gentlemen elected upon the same ticket with myself) have been treated with marked respect by the President of this Board. That is the reason I rise to second the resolutions. When I say anything I mean it, and I state that the minority of three members have been treated better by the President of this Board—better than when I was in the Board which had thirteen members elected upon the same ticket with myself.

As Assistant Alderman Pinckney has said, we have differed on several points when we met together, but I am glad to say that we are about to adjourn in harmony. There is no gentleman here who has not treated me with respect, and when I have wanted the floor the President has always courteously given it to me in regular order. Gentlemen, I do not wish to occupy the time, for the hour of adjournment has nearly arrived. I feel extremely obliged to the President, and to the gentlemen of the Board, for the kind manner in which I have been treated.

Which was unanimously adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neill, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

[The President here resumed the chair.]

RESOLUTION COMPLIMENTARY TO THE CLERK.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the thanks of the Board be and they are hereby tendered to our Clerk, William H. Moloney, Esq., for the ability and courtesy, zeal and industry he has shown in the faithful and prompt performance of his duties during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be suitably engrossed and framed, attested by the President, and presented to the Clerk.

Assistant Alderman Pinckney said:

I take pleasure in seconding these resolutions. I desire to add my meed of praise to our esteemed Clerk for the assiduity which he had displayed in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him during the year. I have observed particularly when we have had from one hundred and fifty to two hundred general orders on the calendar, that there has not been (and gentlemen must have observed it) a moment's space from the time a general order was called up before it was produced and presented to the Board. I do not know by what modus operandi the papers are arranged so as to get ready access to them, but it is a notable fact that no delay has been occasioned in our legislation by reason of a lack of attention and system on the part of our esteemed Clerk. I heartily second the resolutions, because I believe it is proper and right to do so.

Which was unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTION COMPLIMENTARY TO THE DEPUTY CLERK AND OTHER ATTACHES.

Assistant Alderman Haughton presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to the Deputy Clerk and the other attaches of this Board, for the faithful and satisfactory manner in which they have performed their respective duties during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTION COMPLIMENTARY TO THE REPORTERS.

Assistant Alderman Cregier presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That, wishing to give to the members of the Press that meed of praise which is justly their due, for faithful and diligent services, and believing, with Shakespeare, that "thanks to men of noble minds is honorable meed," we hereby tender our thanks to the several newspaper reporters who have attended the sessions of this Board during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, for the accurate and impartial manner in which they have reported the proceedings of this Board during that period.

Which was unanimously adopted.

READING OF THE MINUTES.

The minutes of this meeting were here read and approved.

CLOSING REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President then said:

GENTLEMEN AND ASSOCIATES: The time has arrived for our dissolution as a legislative body. I am greatly indebted to you for the great kindness and courtesy you have all shown me during the year. I feel unable to express the deep emotions of thankfulness which I feel towards you all for the strong manifestations of regard you have shown for me to-day. I cannot say more than to wish you each and all a happy new year. And now, in fulfillment of my duty as President, and in accordance with the resolution fixing the hour of final adjournment, I declare that the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine stands adjourned sine die.

And the Board so stands adjourned sine die.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

ADJOURNED BANKRUPT'S SALE.—In the matter of the petition of PETER C. HARTOUGH for an adjudication of bankruptcy, of the firm of P. C. Hartough & Co.

Under and pursuant to an order in this proceeding made by his Honor, S. Blatchford, Justice, on the 26th day of November, 1869, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire stock then remaining unsold of

LUMBER AND TIMBER,

consisting of white and yellow pine and oak, tools, implements, personal property, office fixtures, consisting of safe, desks, chairs, clock, &c.; one schooner and miscellaneous mill fixtures, the property of the late firm of P. C. Hartough & Co., at the store and on the premises lately occupied by said firm at the saw mill foot of 27th and 28th sts., North River, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December instant.

O. F. POTTER, Receiver, &c.

Dated DEC. 18, 1869.

The above sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to THURSDAY, the 6th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place.

O. F. POTTER,
Receiver.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—On THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.—Genteel household furniture, oil paintings, &c., consisting of carpets, rosewood suite and crimson-figured brocatel black-walnut suite in green reps, carved black-walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, patent and enameled cottage suites, rosewood marble-top centre tables, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

Also,

An invoice of oil paintings in gilt frames, representing home and foreign scenes.

At 12 o'clock,

One rosewood piano, one mahogany grand action piano, and two melodeons. Also, a very superior banker's safe, with inside safe, both fire and burglar proof, and cost originally $950. Also, a second-hand safe by Lillie, and one second-hand safe by Herring, without reserve.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7 o'clock—Sale of a fine COLLECTION OF BOOKS, comprising portions of private libraries, consisting of a large selection of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS in various departments of literature. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 7 o'clock—Sale of a COLLECTION OF BOOKS, comprising a large assortment of STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, THEOLOGICAL WORKS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock—Sale of a fine COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS, comprising over 10,000 prints, framed and not framed; also, a number of valuable AUTOGRAPHS, &c., &c. See catalogues.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HUMAN HAIR, STORE FIXTURES, mirrors, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at No. 4 Union square, (East,) a quantity of human hair, viz., wigs, toupees, braids, switches, chignons, puffs, &c.; also an elegant Parisian dressing glass, fine pier and side mirrors, French plate show cases, counters, carpets, stoves, &c.; also a large double Salamander safe, Marvin's make. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE HUDSON ALE VAULT, AT AUCTION—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1870, at 10½ A. M., at No. 5½ Pine-st., the contents of the above saloon, consisting of whisky, gin, port, claret and Rhine wines, ale and porter, sardines and olive oil, ale mugs and glasses, bottles, gas fixtures, looking glasses, tables, shelving, &c., &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 5, at 11¼ o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River:

3,958 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,300 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

Cargo brig *Clarabelle*, from Palermo.

MEDICAL

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening. 5 to 7.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY CASE of private disease, nervousness, that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Address or apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases. Manhood restored in 15 minutes by Dr. EVANS' Elixir. Circular forwarded free.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in 15 minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM HAVANA, CUBA.

TO TAKE EFFECT JAN. 1, 1870.

For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi River, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $5 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 40c. (gold.)

For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi River, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 50 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 75c. (gold.)

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

KRYOLITE For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or,
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT,
Pittsburg, Penn.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CENTRAL PARK. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Henriques and Miss Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
LITTLE EM'LY. Leading characters by Messrs. Shewell, Bangs, Miss Ione Burke and Miss Kate Newton.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox and Studley, and Mrs. Longmore and Mrs. Vernon.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. Leading character by Mr. E. L. Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE and PLUTO. SONGS by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
HERO THE SAVAGE, COBBLER AND TAILOR.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WITHOUT A NAME. Evening—DORA BELLA. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FEATS OF PRESTIDIGITATION—By Prof. Hermann.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.
LECTURE BY REV. W. H. MILBURN. Subject: "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris."

MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHURCH.
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Agnes Perring, Miss Laura Perring, Miss Cole, Messrs. Perring, Bearsden, Sanderson and others.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st. and Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE CARDIFF STONE GIANT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times* ascribes the disparity in the value of five-twenties and consols, while the former bear double the interest of the latter, to the Democratic advocacy of repudiation....Mr. Grenville Nugent has defeated the Fenian candidate for Parliament in Longford, Ireland....The London Stock Board refuses to quote Erie Railway shares unless stamped by the Protective Committee to guard the interests of shareholders....A Madrid dispatch says that General Prim and the entire Spanish Cabinet have resigned in consequence of a negative reply to the question as to the candidature of the Duke of Genoa....The general congregation of the Ecumenical Council met on Monday in the Quirinal. The recent deaths of four Cardinals were announced. Cardinal Bilio was appointed President of the Commission on Dogmas. The session of yesterday was also devoted to organization....The *Rappel*, a French Radical paper, has been prosecuted for advocating the formation of political organizations among the soldiers....The new French Ministry, it is said, will accept the policy of the "Right Centre."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was called to order yesterday by Lieutenant-Governor Beach, who briefly addressed the Senators, congratulating his Democratic friends on their success, and deprecating vindictiveness in the use of their newly-gained power. The nominees of the Democratic caucus were elected officers of the Senate. Mr. Tweed then offered a joint resolution to repeal that of last session by which the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified. The resolution was made a special order for to-day. Notice was given of a bill to repeal the Excise law. The Governor's Message was received and read. The Senate soon afterward adjourned.

The Assembly was called to order by Mr. Underhill, the Clerk of the last House, and Democratic officers were elected for the present body. Mr. Hitchman, the new Speaker, on taking the chair, addressed the Assembly at considerable length. Among the resolutions offered was one expressing sympathy for Cuba. The Governor's Message was received and read, and the House soon afterwards took a recess until 4 P. M. to draw for seats, and afterwards adjourned.

GENERAL.

A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, at which all the members were present.

Seven white children were withdrawn by their parents, yesterday, from a Washington public school, because one colored child had been admitted.

A Washington dispatch says that all but four counties in Texas give General Davis 775 majority.

In Binghamton, yesterday, James Dewitt and Mrs. Kitty Blanchard were sentenced respectively to four years in the State's Prison and three years in the Syracuse Penitentiary, having pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, in killing Warren Blanchard, the woman's husband, in April last.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met at Harrisburg yesterday. The House organized at noon. The Senate met at 3 o'clock; but the equal division into two parties presented some difficulty to the organization.

The steamer *Norwich* reached Albany on Monday night, from Rondout, experiencing no inconvenience from ice. She reports the river clear, with the exception of some floating ice between Albany and Athens. A large number of the barges and other craft detained by the sudden closing of the river in December, will be moved forward.

Advices from Paraguay, by way of Lisbon, say that Lopez has been driven out of Paraguay. Another account says he had fled to Bolivia with his family.

The residence of ex-United States Senator Atcheson, at Plattsburg, Mo., was burned on Monday, together with the furniture and a large library.

The validity of an Indiana divorce is to be tried in the Middlesex County, (Mass.) Probate, on the petition of Mrs. Harriet M. Shannon, for letters of administration as the widow of the late Oliver M. Shannon, from whom she was divorced by decree of an Indiana Court. The estate involved is valued at $200,000.

On Sunday night, during the blinding snow storm, Leonard Crocker, lessee of the New-York Central cattle yards, in Buffalo, left that city in a buggy, with his hired man, for his residence, two miles distant, along the beach turnpike, over which a furious current swept. Nothing was afterwards seen of the men or the horse, but the buggy was found yesterday morning under the ice. A reward of $500 is offered for the recovery of Mr. Crocker's body.

The new City Governments of Portsmouth and Manchester, N. H., were organized yesterday. The debt of the former is $156,000, and of the latter $425,000.

The strike of the Western Union Telegraph operators has extended southward to Augusta, Ga. The operators in this City have also struck, notwithstanding the positive assertion of the Company officers that the grievance said to exist in San Francisco has no existence whatever.

On Saturday, in the Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket, R. I., the case of Hiram A. Briggs, accused of attempting to poison his family, was called, but the defendant did not appear, and his counsel moved to dismiss the case, as the prosecutor, Mr. Briggs' son, had filed a motion to that effect A document signed by the members of the family to the same effect was produced. The Court denied the motion and refused to remit the bail, and the case was continued until the 15th.

John R. Emmes, Past Grand Master of Canonicus Lodge of Odd Fellows, died suddenly in Odd Fellows Hall, Providence, R. I., last night, as the Lodge was assembling for the installation of officers.

LOCAL.

The City and County taxes collected last week amounted to $270,258 86.

The Croton Department received during the year for Croton water rents and penalties $1,337,259 96, being an increase of $17,715 70.

David Josephs, the Cincinnati merchant, who failed within two weeks after obtaining from several firms of this City goods on credit to the aggregate amount of $86,000, was brought before Judge Cardozo, at the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, and his release on bail demanded. The decision of the Court was reserved. It appears that there are at least three indictments pending against Josephs, and the District-Attorney has announced his readiness to proceed to trial on a few days' notice.

Collector Grinnell yesterday listened to applications for cartage contracts, to be entered into according to the provisions of the new regulation.

The New-York Historical Society held its regular annual meeting last evening and elected officers for the ensuing year.

In the case of William Scott, mate of the ship *Gamecock*, charged with an assault on a colored sailor named Augustus Perry, the accused was discharged by Commissioner Shields, yesterday, the testimony being in his favor. Several members of the vessel's crew, charged with mutiny, were also discharged, the complaint made by the Captain of the ship not being substantiated.

Governor Hoffman's Message.

The Message of Governor Hoffman this year, as last, is an able document, full of suggestions, and worthy of careful perusal. This year, as last, its main blemish consists in that votive offering at the shrine of party which is supposed, by some people, to be a part of the duty of every Governor to furnish, partly in acknowledgment of favors received at party hands in the past, and partly in hope of favors to be received at the hands of party in time to come. This oblation in the present annual Message, as in the former, touches chiefly the question of State and City authority, in local matters, and the questions of reconstruction, tariff and finance, in national matters.

Turning to the main body of the document—a review of the condition of State affairs and institutions—we find it full of useful condensed information and thoughtful suggestions.

We learn, first, regarding the State debt, that it amounts to-day to $34,848,035 73, being a reduction of something over *four millions* from the debt of the proceeding annual statement. Of this sum, no less that $12,725,210 96 was the debt existing before the war; the remaining $22,122,824 74 being the unpaid portion of the bounty debt. Still more gratifying is the assurance that the sinking funds, at their present rate of application, will extinguish the whole debt within eight years. It will provoke comment, considering Democratic antecedents, to find the Governor recommending that the ante-war debt shall be paid in coin, since "it was contracted in specie, and the honor and good faith of the State forbid that either interest or principal shall be paid in a depreciated currency." The failure in 1863 to pay the interest in gold, is declared to have been "bad faith and bad policy;" and the Governor adds: "The State has for seven years been repudiating a portion of its obligations, and I trust you will take prompt measures to save it from further dishonor." However, as to the war debt, it is curtly remarked that "it was contracted in our present currency, and the holders of the bonds claim nothing more than payment in the same."

Regarding the canals, the Governor justly declares that it is "the manifest interest of the State to foster and protect them," partly because of the link they form in the State's water communications, and partly because they will "act as a check upon exorbitant charges of railroad corporations." He scouts the idea that canals "belong to a past age," and looks forward to a grand system, which, by the improved navigation of the Wisconsin River, shall eventually make water communication complete from the Mississippi River to the City of New-York. The peculiar advantages of the State in this respect, and the necessities for cheap transportation of grain, are vigorously set forth, and tolls at low rates are advised. It is recommended that the canals should "be made free as far and as fast as is practicable," and, as last year, the contract sytem for repairs is pronounced a dead failure. Most significant of all is the demand that full "discretionary powers over the canals and everything connected with the working of them be conferred upon the Canal Board"—a proposition which, of course, will provoke the liveliest discussion. We are informed that the Board will recommend lower rates forthwith.

The School question is treated somewhat gingerly; but the Governor declares that "taken as a whole our common school system commands and receives the hearty commendation and the cordial support of the great body of the people;" and the Legislature is urged to "sustain and perfect it." This is all that is said regarding the great subject of agitation, but that little is well said. The expenses last year were close on ten millions, of which six were for teachers' wages and two and a half for schoolhouses.

In none of Governor Hoffman's recommendations have we joined more heartily than those touching prison reform, to which he has given unusually careful study. He alludes to the mutinies and the extravagances of the year, and protests once more that the system of contract labor should be abandoned. The Governor thinks that lodging in chief officers greater discretionary power of punishment would help to remove many difficulties; but we are not aware that the disorders of prisons result mainly from this want. If a better system of organization and classification of convicts, a better class of officials, and a better and larger system of prisons were introduced, there would be more hope of relief. Just now, the overcrowding is monstrous; and so inveterate, apparently, has the passion for jobbery and private management of contracts become, that all efforts at relief are futile. We pointed out, not long ago, how an act of the last Legislature gave powers of transfer, in one instance, greatly needed, which were utterly ignored by the Commissioners.

To the statistics of the salt springs, of insurance, of quarantine, of immigration and of banks, we need not here refer, having already discussed elsewhere such as were important. We may note, however, the recommendation that the savings banks, now numbering 128, and having assets exceeding $180,000,000, should enjoy "a more intimate guardianship and more careful supervision than is now afforded." The plan the Governor suggests is a personal examination of the banks by the Superintendent of the Bank Department.

We most heartily indorse the recommendation of a proper parade ground for the First Division of the National Guard, (General Shaler's division,) now ten thousand strong. Considering that the entire force of the National Guard is but 20,000 men, and that half is represented by our City division, this recommendation should be promptly attended to by the Legislature, as should also the petition for a new armory which was so nearly successful last Winter.

To the official report of the Commissioners of Charities we shall refer hereafter at length; just now, however, earnestly indorsing the Governor's recommendations of additional asylums for that pitiable class of mendicants, the insane poor, whose great numbers and condition demand immediate and generous legislation.

It is a cheerful bit of news for taxpayers that the "new Capitol" has already cost $1,363,540 50, that last year's appropriation was all snapped up and expended before Autumn, and that $300,000 additional were "advanced" with the "consent of the Executive and the Comptroller." The Governor now calls for this advance to be repaid, and more money to be appropriated. Probably this pleasant song we shall have to sing to the same tune many and many a month to come.

Last Winter Governor Hoffman vetoed several bills, as our readers remember, simply on the ground that they were for "special legislation" in cases amply provided for under general laws. We commended at that time most heartily what the Governor had to say on the general principle, and now again express the conviction that the most crying evil connected with legislation is this. It not only involves waste of time, waste of money, the clogging of public business, and the delay of important measures, but it is a fruitful source of bribery and jobbing, The "log-rolling" in special legislation is enormous; and, all the while, general laws are provided for the transaction of all this business outside the Legislature. Governor Hoffman recommends that all the general laws be so revised and amended as to lessen the applications for special legislation, and submits a list of nearly a dozen suggestions of this nature, chiefly for repairing defects in general laws.

A pretty strong bid for popularity with trades' unions is that for the repeal of the Conspiracy laws, which forbid combinations to injure trade or commerce, and which have been judicially interpreted to cover specifically the cases of trades' unions that compel journeymen to work on their scales of wages or not at all. These laws were successfully invoked in the Westchester County cases, and have hung with some terror over all trades' associations. Governor Hoffman proposes that they be abolished.

Among other local matters, Governor Hoffman recommends that a law be passed prohibiting the granting of injunctions or appointing of receivers in cases affecting moneyed and other corporations on *ex parte* applications. He says:

> "I think it would be far better even that the writ of injunction should be abolished altogether than that it should continue to be the cause of the unseemly collisions between Judges, which have been frequent for some years past."

All this is very true, but in that case half the occupation of some of the Tammany Judges would be gone, and we can hardly look, therefore, for much reform in this matter from the present Legislature. Nor from the same body do we hope much for "insuring the purity of elections," about which the Governor talks with such an air of mingled dignity and indignation. He flushes with anger, apparently, at "the open and corrupt use of money at the polls," and at "the frauds at the polls or in the canvass." He suggests that perhaps abolishing the Registry law might insure purity of the ballot, with smaller polling districts and the free exercise of the right of challenge. Perhaps the Legislature might appoint the Brooklyn delegation a special committee on this matter. Of course Tammany, and, very likely, the Governor himself, may consider all this display of virtuous indignation a very good joke.

The Governor's suggestions regarding criminal law and the Excise law are mainly repetitions of those of last year, which we then discussed fully. So, also, are his remarks upon the Albany Commissions and our City Government. As to the Governor's "protests" against "the revolutionary course of Congress," and against everything and everybody in national politics not "Democratic," we have nothing to add. These protests are merely perfunctory; they detract from the general excellence of the Message, without helping the Democracy or injuring Republicans.

A New Crisis in Spain.

Since the revolution was triumphantly declared in the streets of Madrid, fifteen months ago, there has been no crisis so important as that which at present exists in Spain. The attainment of a constitutional monarchy to which the Provisional Government pledged itself, to which the majority of the nation gave its adhesion, and on which the new Constitution was based, has been found impossible, and consequently the Ministers who had only this one object in common have surrendered their offices. The situation is briefly this: Serrano occupies the position of Regent with no more power than is conferred by the adhesion of a slender majority of the Cortes; Prim is Field Marshal, with the unwavering support of the army, and Topete retains the nominal as well as the virtual command of the navy. Of the three, Prim has unquestionably the greatest control over the destinies of his country, and in his policy must be sought the key to the solution of existing difficulties.

The Regent and the Admiral are known to be united in supporting the claims of Montpensier, and had the antecedents of the ex-Queen's brother-in-law been such as to create a national sentiment in his favor, the present juncture might be expected to turn to his advantage. But, as the Orleans Prince is very unpopular in Spain, it is scarcely probable that a new Ministry could be constituted on the basis of his candidature for the throne, or even of his regency during the minority of the Prince of the Asturias. The obdurate opposition of Prim to any form of Bourbon restoration is sufficiently obvious from the present Ministerial dissolution. The question, then, remains as to the future course of the army and its only capable leader. Soon after the revolution Prim declared that there could be no republic in Spain, since there were no republicans. After events have shown that his conclusion was somewhat hasty, while they have made it sufficiently obvious that the republicans have neither the organization, the resources nor the military talent to succeed by their unaided efforts. Spain has therefore before her the momentous issue whether Prim and the Progressionists, backed, as they would be, by a powerful section of the nation and the undivided support of the army, will cordially embrace the only reasonable alternative left, of declaring for a republic, and thus restoring peace and order to the distracted State. Failing that, only two other events seem possible—the establishment of a military dictatorship, or the restoration of Isabella, either of which would only perpetuate the legacy of a century of misgovernment and strife, from which Spain has bravely striven to be set free.

The Treasury and the Taxpayers.

We have no disposition to take from the Secretary of the Treasury any of the credit he is entitled to for what he has already accomplished in reducing the debt. We have steadily sustained his efforts in this direction, and have applauded the vigor and honesty which have enabled him to pay off so large an amount during his brief term of office. This praise, however, has been predicated in part upon the requirements of the Sinking Fund law, and in part upon the fact that a fiscal system for which he is not responsible has placed him in possession of a large surplus revenue. It was his duty to dispose of this surplus in some way, and its application to the redemption of bonds has enabled him to confer upon the country certain substantial benefits.

The question now is—not whether Mr. Boutwell's course has been right or wrong, but—whether it is just or expedient to continue the taxation which made that course possible. We have nothing but praise for his use of the means which the revenue placed at his disposal; but when he proposes to maintain this revenue at its present rate solely that he may continue the reduction of an indebtedness not yet matured, we think it proper to remind him that the time is not propitious for the cultivation of theories, or the promotion of pet projects, and that the people expect—and have a right to expect—that the surplus shall hereafter inure to their benefit as taxpayers. Between the judicious application of a realized surplus, and the continuance of oppressive taxation solely with a view to the acquisition of a large surplus, there is an essential difference. It is the latter purpose which now challenges public attention.

The plea is, that by keeping up the present surplus and applying it to the payment of unmatured debt, the Government will be enabled to fund the bulk of the remaining debt at a lower rate of interest. Of those who persistently urge this excuse, not one has condescended to explain on what ground the holder of a six per cent. bond may be expected voluntarily to exchange it for a four per cent. There must be compulsion of some sort or the conversion will not be made. Senator Sherman saw this when he suggested that the bondholders should be made to understand that a refusal to exchange might be followed by the redemption of the bonds in depreciated greenbacks instead of coin. Others, more cautious, have contended that there can be no funding at a lower rate of interest until the Government is enabled, by resumption, to offer gold for the six per cents as the alternative of a four per cent. security. We are convinced that resumption must precede funding; and as resumption is a work of time—we apprehend of years—we have protested against the continuance of taxation for the promotion of an object which is distant and indefinite in its distance. There would be some reason in a proposal to prolong the present burdens another year, if there were any guarantee that at the end of that period funding might be effected. But there is no such guarantee and there can be none. On the contrary, since resumption is a necessary preliminary to funding, and since resumption itself is a comparatively remote contingency, the proposal to perpetuate exhaustive taxation lacks the only plausible pretence that has been invented in its behalf.

There is a necessity which the advocates of immediate resumption and the believers in the possibility of funding both overlook. The necessity in question is relief to the taxpayers. "Get back quickly to specie payments," sounds well enough. "Fund the debt," sounds not amiss. But these suggestions become as nothing before the demand for reduced taxation. "Reduce the taxes!" That is the people's cry; a cry not raised by demagogues or echoed by charlatans, but one that originates in the actual wants of the community,—in the condition of its trade and industry, in the struggle of both for existence, and in the hardships entailed upon both by the present rate of taxation. The *Tribune* may point daily, if it so choose, to the "glory" incident to the payment of indebtedness not due. The taxpayers do not value that kind of glory—they want relief. They don't care about great benefits in the uncertain future. They heed most their sufferings from taxation as it is, and they insist that *that* shall be diminished before aught be done towards the solution of other problems.

The demand is rendered the more emphatic and the more equitable by the gradual approach to specie payments and the necessity of adjusting things before that result be reached. The *Tribune* characterizes the remarks that while "values are falling taxes remain the same" as "sheer effrontery." It is in the main fact, nevertheless. And if resumption be brought about without revision and reduction of taxes as a preliminary, the people will not be able to pay them. This, too, may be "sheer effrontery," but it also is as near akin to fact as anything in the future can be. For taxes undiminished in amount, with the values of labor and of all products diminished by resumption, would be, practically, increased taxation—and that at a time when every interest would be sorely tried.

English Alarm about Public Companies.

Recent occurrences in England, by which the interests of stockholders and others in some public companies have been seriously compromised, are leading to very general discussion as to the general management of such companies, and the prevention of similar irregularities. It would appear, however, that one mischief done is, perhaps, irretrievable. Distrust is becoming very common, and while individual credit and responsibility are recognized where confidence is warranted by facts, the Boards of institutions of various kinds have lost much of the trust reposed in them by their constituencies. And this is in spite of a glut of unemployed capital. The enterprises by which it has been absorbed hitherto are no longer in want of it. The banks are overstocked with money. Mills are overbuilt for the demands of trade. Railroad preferential shares are, says the *Spectator*, preposterously high. Speculation in telegraph cables is overdone. Foreign securities are, many of them at least, advanced beyond ordinary temptation to the operators therein. And new channels for the flow of capital are eagerly sought, but without success.

Not that new projects have not been attempted. Undertakings, however, are but postponed as soon as thought of. And the reason is that no one will confide in directors. New schemes, which are to be managed by the ordinary paraphernalia of Board Rooms, are looked upon as almost inevitable swindles, partly in intention, wholly in effect. It is said that shareholders imagine that half of their directors will steal, and the other half will be too negligent to prevent their doing so. This spasm of distrust is, perhaps, somewhat unreasonable, since when the field of corporate enterprise is surveyed bright spots will not be found wanting. To condemn commercial morality as having hopelessly deteriorated in all cases is surely to condemn that of the whole people.

But at the same time, if this stockholders' alarm result in new safeguards of their interests, much good will have been accomplished. The *Economist* calls for a more complete publicity of documents and accounts. To place copies of these in some office for examination by parties concerned, whenever they may feel disposed, is, it claims, not sufficient; nor is the form of such papers calculated in all cases to give much information excepting to experts. The simplification of statements, and their publication in some well-known and designated journal, is the remedy proposed. The *Spectator*, on the other hand, suggests that Government inspectors, or "visitors" be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inspect the condition and working of all joint-stock companies of whatever description, and if necessary to report upon the same, twice a year at least. And these inspectors should, further, have the right to be present at any managing Board whenever they pleased. If the visitor saw anything objectionable his appeal would be to the shareholders, and if then they did not take the remedy into their own hands, they alone would be to blame. One test of a company's soundness and straightforward management would be the willingness or otherwise to facilitate the method suggested. If any company put obstacles in the inspector's way, the inevitable conclusion would be that its affairs would not bear the light. The suggestions thus noted may or may not be acted upon, but whatever is uncertain upon the subject, shareholders and others understand that something must be done for their own protection, and will no doubt act on the conviction. The business men of this country cannot but feel interested in the ultimate result.

A contemporary very justly calls attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the general fall in prices, hotels and boarding houses still keep up the exorbitant rates which have been current during the last few years. The consequence is that some of the best hotels are much emptier than they usually are, and the proprietors may possibly see by and by that they are pursuing a very shortsighted policy. It is said that one large house soon to be opened, with a new top story which looks as fragile as a house of cards—will only charge $3 a day, including "extras." If that be the case, other hotels *must* lower their rates, and they had better do it with a good grace before the screw is applied in an uncomfortable manner.

Most people, when they sit down to write particularly facetious and effusive things, little fancy what may yet become of them. Poor Lord Byron once wrote to Tom Moore a very lively description of a dinner party, at which he met Sheridan and other gay people, and his purpose to be smart and funny made him exaggerate and say they were all drunk. This particularity would seem to show that such affairs were not very frequent with him; but it is now, in the Stowe controversy, brought up to prove that such was the young poet's usual manner of life—his "usual custom in the afternoon." Biography is very full of such mistaken conclusions. The truth was, that Byron, like the old Duke of Orleans, was a *fanfaron* of the vices which he had not, being naturally shy and fastidious, and having at the same time the weak wish to appear as robust and dashing as all the rest of the "hard-goers." He and his memory have suffered terribly for the extravagancies of his life.

We read in an Indian paper that the Viceroy (the Earl of Mayo) lately went in search of "pig-sticking"—or in other words, wild boar hunting. The day was full of incident, not quite of the kind anticipated. No "pigs" were injured, but several of the "stickers" came to grief. Major Dunbat broke his collar bone, Captain Stewart sustained a severe fall, and the Viceroy himself received a kick in the leg from one of the horses. The pigs must have been delighted with the day's sport.

Illinois has set about the erection of safeguards around its school system, a chief proposition of the State Teachers' Institute being to amend the State Constitution so as to include the free schools. Curiously enough, no other State is without an article on the subject. The speakers at the Ottawa (Ill.) Convention expressed views which show true appreciation of the real mission of the public school, which is to educate the whole people. There are various opinions as to whether this education should be compulsory. The Illinois teachers seem to think that it should be. The value of a study of political economy, physiology and hygiene were enlarged upon also, and history and the methods of its study formed the subject of a special address to a large audience. The educational prospects of Illinois are, therefore, exceedingly good. One is disposed, however, to inquire whether there is not danger in aiming at too much in regard to popularizing a knowledge of sciences. At all events, it is questionable whether it is wise, to load the young pupil down with text books of an abstruse technical character, and expect them to be "studied." A little knowledge thoroughly mastered is of more value than a great deal imperfectly acquired, as those of us who are familiar with the smattering on scientific subjects, which is a part of the educational system here and in New-Jersey, are aware.

The cable message which announced the death of Sir Stafford Northcote was inaccurate. Sir Stafford writes to say that he is alive, and better authority for the news we could not wish. We said in our remarks upon his supposed death, that he did not belong to the first order of statesmen. The next time we have to write upon so painful a subject, we hope to reverse that opinion, and to record that Sir Stafford lived to fulfil all the expectations which had been formed of him in the earlier part of his career.

In stray papers which are laid before Congress from time to time, and attract little or no attention, there may sometimes be found a clue to difficulties of great magnitude. For instance, a short document of three pages was lately printed by order of the House of Representatives. It only professes to recount the circumstances attending the murder of a poor Indian boy, on the Klamath River. But it really does more than that. It shows that this murder was one of a most wanton and cruel kind, and that it was the direct and immediate cause of one of those "Indian risings" which politicians are wont to trace to the inherent "cussedness" of the Red man. Brevet-Colonel Stanhope checked the rising, but he found that one John Goodran had shot the boy above mentioned "without any provocation whatever." "I cannot," this officer further writes, "too strongly urge upon the notice of the Major-General commanding the great danger to the lives and property of the innocent settlers, caused by the acts of such worthless whites in pursuit of lawless pleasures." The Major-General reports that such murders are not infrequent, that the State or Territorial authorities are indifferent to the killing of Indians by whites, but that when an Indian kills a white man "it is immediately demanded by the white people of the district that the whole tribe shall be held responsible, and war against them commenced." That is "white man's justice." We hope that Congress will give its attention to the short document numbered 16.

The *Morning Herald*, says the telegram from London, is dead. So is Queen Anne. The poor old *Herald* has been dead to all intents and purposes for a score of years past. A stuffed figure has been kept up to represent it, but all life departed from it when most of the active journalists of to-day were still in their long clothes. The withered corpse was put to sleep with a young and vigorous companion, called the *Standard*, and by borrowing its blood and "circulation" it was preserved as a curious relic of former times, like a mummy in a museum. But nobody ever paid to look at the withered, forlorn object, and at last it became an eyesore to its relatives and friends, and now some kind hand has pushed it quite out of the world. The *Standard* will be glad to get rid of this old vampire among newspapers.

One of our neighbors announces that a "new citizen" of the United States has arrived, and describes him as "formerly proprietor and editor of the London *Spectator*, the paper which, throughout the whole course of our great rebellion, most faithfully and staunchly and enthusiastically adhered to the cause of freedom and the Union." From this it would naturally, although perhaps not intentionally, be inferred that the gentleman in question was responsible for the course of the *Spectator* in relation to the rebellion. We have no desire to say a single word in disparagement of this gentleman, but the praise thus indirectly accorded to him rightfully belongs to others. It seems rather hard that the two journalists who alone deserve credit for defending the Union cause all through the rebellion should never receive the slightest recognition on this side the Atlantic. These two gentlemen were sole proprietors and editors of the *Spectator* during the whole of that period, as they are now; they rendered themselves and their journal unpopular by the strenuous manner in which they supported the North; they lost money by it; they received no external encouragement from any side; but still they fought to the last, with a sincerity, a courage and consistency which, in our opinion, have never been exceeded in the history of journalism. They never flinched, even when some Republican journals in this country grew despondent concerning the results of the war. It seems to us that the honor which justly belongs to them ought not to be assigned, even by implication, to any one else—and we are sure that it would not be so assigned unless by accident. There can be no impropriety in stating that the two gentlemen we have referred to are Mr. R. H. Hutton and Mr. Meredith Townsend—the latter being the proprietor of the *Friend of India*. Nearly all the articles on the war were written by one or other of these able men. They, and they alone, carried on that defence of the Union which went so far to control public action in England.

HAYTI.

Particulars of the Capture of Port-au-Prince—Shelling and Total Destruction of the Palace—The Arsenal and Barracks Blown Up—Salnave Desperate—Provisional President Saget in the City—Salnave Not Yet Captured.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sunday, Dec. 19, 1869.

By the arrival of the brig *Jane* from Port-au-Prince direct, full particulars have been received of the capture of Port-au-Prince by the revolutionary forces under General Brice.

On the 18th of December General Brice, of the southern division of the army of the revolutionists, succeeded in landing one-half of his forces in boats in the immediate vicinity of Port-au-Prince. He at once proceeded towards the city, and took possession of the northern part of it. Without much opposition General Brice made his way towards the palace and attacked Salnave there, but was repulsed.

In the meantime the revolutionary steamer *Florida*, with two guns of heavy calibre, had attacked the *Pequod* and run into her stern. In this position she raked the vessel. The *Pequod* was boarded and speedily captured, and was subsequently used by the revolutionists in the attack on the city, Just as General Brice was repulsed in his attack on the palace a shell from the *Pequod* lighted in the midst of Salnave's soldiers, causing dismay and confusion on all sides. General Brice, seizing the opportunity, renewed his attack, and succeeded in driving Salnave back into the palace and taking two pieces of cannon. The *Pequod* next proceeded to bombard the palace, and soon demolished it. Salnave evacuated the ruins, taking shelter with 1,000 men in Fort National.

The revolutionary vessels subsequently attacked the arsenal, which blew up. The barracks were also bombarded, and the powder therein exploded, utterly destroying the building.

The commander of a British war vessel offered Salnave protection on condition he would capitulate, and placed a vessel at his disposal to convey him in safety to any destination he might select. He refused the offer, however, declaring that sooner than yield he would destroy first the city and then himself.

It was said that Salnave set fire to the southern portion of the town, where the poorer classes chiefly reside, although it was thought by most persons that the fire might have been occasioned by the flying embers from the barracks.

On the 19th, 1,500 cavalry, together with 3,000 infantry, arrived from St. Marc, and were marching on the City.

General Brice had issued a proclamation, declaring that any act of pillage or outrage upon person or property should be punished with death.

The American brig *Henry & Louise*, Captain Potter, and the brig *Java*, both lying in the harbor at the time of the bombardment, accidentally received shots in the hull, the former in the stern and the latter in the bow.

Saget, the Provisional President, had arrived in a small steamer from Archahie, and the discharge of cannon heard from the city by those on board the *Jane* was supposed to be the salute with which his appearance in the city was greeted.

The Captain of the *Jane* states that on his leaving port the flash of artillery was observed from Fort National, where Salnave had taken refuge.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Day.

The promised reproduction of "Hamlet," with Mr. Edwin Booth in the part he filled for one hundred nights at the Winter Garden, will be effected at that gentleman's theatre to-night. The play is cast as follows: *Hamlet*, Mr. Edwin Booth; *Ghost*, Mr. D. W. Waller; *King*, Mr. Theo. Hamilton; *Laertes*, Mr. W. E. Sheridan; *Polonius*, Mr. D. C. Anderson; *First Grave Digger*, Mr. Chas. Peters; *Queen*, Miss Fanny Morant; *Ophelia*, Miss Blanche De Bar....Mr. E. L. Davenport benefits by the performance at the Fifth-avenue Theatre this evening. "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" is the piece, Mr. Davenport offering his familiar and admirable personation of *Sir Giles Overreach*. *Apropos* of benefits, we see it announced that Miss Alice Dunning has also chosen this night to appeal to her friends....Hermann, the prestidigitateur, gives his final performances at the Academy of Music to-night and to-morrow. The programme for each entertainment consists of twelve feats selected from the choicest part of his *répertoire*, and includes also a semi-operatic feature, contributed by Mme. R. Hermann, a very cultured songstress, who will be heard twice each evening. Mr. Hermann goes hence to California, after fulfilling a two weeks' engagement in Chicago.

Mr. George Vandenhoff's Readings.

Mr. George Vandenhoff, whose distinguished merit as an elocutionist has long been acknowledged, will shortly begin his annual series of readings in this City. These courses are now looked for by the public as a regular institution of the metropolitan season, and as they combine instruction with entertainment in a degree not always shared by popular amusements, we rejoice in such an indication of their permanent success.

The Cuban Relief Concert.

We are informed that the grand amateur concert projected for the relief of Cuban families now in a position of urgent necessity, will speedily be given by Mrs. Adele Varona, Secretary of the College of Music. The lady will be assisted by some of our most clever and distinguished amateurs, and the concert will be under the immediate direction of Mme. Gazzaniga-Albites.

New-York Historical Society—Annual Meeting.

The New-York Historical Society held its regular annual meeting last evening at the hall of the Society, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, Thomas De Witt, D. D., in the chair.

The following officers were unanimously elected: Thomas De Witt, D. D., President; Gulian C. Verplanck, LL. D., Vice-President; John A. Dix, LL. D., Second Vice-President; John Romeyn Brodhead, LL. D., Foreign Corresponding Secretary; William J. Hoppin, Domestic Corresponding Secretary; Andrew Warner, Recording Secretary; Benjamin H. Field, Treasurer; and George H. Moore, LL. D., Librarian. From the annual report of the Treasurer it appears that the Society holds interest-bearing bonds to the amount of $29,000, and has a balance in cash of $500. The Librarian reported a large addition of books and pamphlets to the library, but complains of a want of room for their proper arrangement. The Executive Committee reported the Society in a condition of general prosperity, having had over 6,000 new members added to it during the past year. Hon. Jas. W. Beekman then read a paper on "The Founders of New-York," and after presenting Mr. Beekman with a vote of thanks, the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Resignation of the Spanish Cabinet—The New French Cabinet—A Fenian Defeat in Ireland—Erie Shares in the London Stock Board.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The resignation of the Spanish Cabinet, in consequence of Italy's refusal to permit the candidature of the Duke of GENOA, is announced. It is reported that Admiral TOPETE will return to the Ministry.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—A decided negative has been received from Italy in the matter of the candidature of the Duke of GENOA. As a consequence, General PRIM and all the rest of the Ministers have resigned.

MADRID, Jan. 4—Evening.—The Ministerial crisis continues. The telegram from Florence announcing the negative of Italy was received here Sunday, but its publication was suppressed by the authorities until to-day. For two days the Government has been in a state of indecision as to what course to take. The Duke of MONTPENSIER was expected to arrive here this morning; but his friends had telegraphed that he cannot come on account of the situation created by the action of Italy.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The *Rappel*, one of the organs of the Irreconcilables, has been prosecuted for breach of the Press laws, in an article favoring political organizations among the soldiers. It is reported that the new Ministry will declare for and accept the programme of the Right Centre. The Ministers were received this afternoon by the Empress EUGENIE, who gave them a very gracious welcome....The *Patrie* publishes some correspondence between M. OLLIVIER and M. PIERRE MAGNE, to prove that the latter advised the admission of members of the Right and Left Centres into the Ministry.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Mr. GREVILLE NUGENT has been elected to Parliament from Longford over MARTIN, the Fenian candidate-....The Stock Board declines to quote Erie Railway shares unless they are stamped by the Protective Committee of London, appointed to guard the interests of the shareholders..... The *Times* this morning, in commenting on the Democratic advocacy of repudiation, says: "To fears from that quarter is due the fact that the American bonds, bearing twice the interest, are not as near par as consols."

ROME, Jan. 4.—A general congregation of the Council was held at the Quirinal yesterday. The Pope was not present, and the Cardinal presiding by right of age announced the recent deaths of four Cardinals. The appointment of Cardinal BILIO as President of the Commission on Dogmas, and of Cardinal CATERINI as President of the Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline, was promulgated. The Council is in session again to-day, and the business of organization continues.

PARAGUAY.

Lopez Driven from the Country—His Flight to Bolivia with his Family—The Allies Withdrawing.

LISBON, Jan. 4.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, Dec. 15, has arrived, and brings the following news from Paraguay: Yguatimi was occupied by the Allies without resistance. LOPEZ has been driven from the soil of Paraguay. The Prince D'EU and Señor PARANHOS were expected at Montevideo on their return from the scene of war. The former would reach Buenos Ayres about the 1st of January....According to the very latest accounts the war in Paraguay was at an end. LOPEZ had fled into Bolivia with his family....An agreement has been signed between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, according to which Brazil will withdraw 14,000 men from Paraguay and the entire contingents of the Confederation will retire.

POLITICAL.

Republican Senatorial Caucus, Augusta, Me.—The Massachusetts Legislature—The New-Hampshire Democracy—The Pennsylvania Senate.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 4.—At a caucus of the Republican members of the Senate to-night, Hon. W. W. BOLSTER was nominated for President on the first ballot, and in the House caucus REUBEN FOSTER was nominated Speaker.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—The Legislature meets here to-morrow. The Senators elect held a caucus this evening, at the State House, and nominated HORACE H. COOLIDGE, of Boston, President of the Senate, STEPHEN N. GIFFORD, of Duxbury, Clerk, and JOHN MORRISSEY Sergeant-at-Arms.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan 14.—The Democratic State Convention meets here to-morrow, SAMUEL B. PALMER, of Concord, will call the Convention to order. General JOHN BEDELL will undoubtedly be renominated by acclamation for Governor, and General M. T. DONOHOE for Railroad Commissioner.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 4.—The new City Government was inaugurated to-day. Mayor WESTON's address represents affairs in a generally prosperous condition. The City debt amounts to $425,000.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 4.—JOSEPH B. ADAMS was inaugurated Mayor of this city to-day. The city debt is $156,000.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 4.—The House organized at 12 o'clock. The Senate will meet at 3 o'clock. There will probably be difficulty in organizing, as eleven Democrats and eleven Republicans hold over. The Speaker is a Republican, so that Democrats will at first have one majority on the floor. If they resist the swearing in of new members, owing to the contested seats, it may lock the Senate for some time.

Some of the Effects of the Recent Gale—The Hudson Clear of Ice.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The steamer *Norwich* left Rondout yesterday, and reached this city last night. Her officers report having experienced no difficulty, the river being open for the entire distance. Between this city and Athens there is some floating ice, but not enough to hinder the passage of boats. The ice barrier at Castleton passed away on Sunday. The *Norwich* will leave to-day with a tow composed of barges and canalboats detained here by the sudden closing of the river in December. A dispatch from New-York states that a large number of tugs, with coal boats attached, loaded with coal and other freight, have left that City for this city and Troy.

BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—LEONARD CROCKER, the lessee of the New York Central Cattle Yards in this place, left St. Mark's Church on Sunday night in a buggy with a hired man for his home two miles distant, since which time nothing has been heard from him. It is feared he was lost in the blinding snow storm and drowned in the current which swept the turnpike near the beach during last night. The buggy was found this afternoon under the ice. A reward of $500 has been offered for the recovery of Mr. CROCKER's body.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 4.—The ice went out early this morning above the dam. It formed a jam opposite Gardiner, and caused a very rapid rise in the river. The lower streets in Hallowell are inundated, and much damage done.

An Indiana Divorce in Massachusetts—A Divorced Wife Claims to Administer.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—A petition is before the Probate Court of Middlesex County, from HARRIET M. SHANNON, claiming to be the widow of OLIVER M. SHANNON, late of Newton, desiring to be appointed administratrix of his estate, which is understood to amount to $200,000. Objection is made that the petitioner was divorced from her late husband, under the laws of the State of Indiana. The petitioner alleges this divorce to be invalid under the laws of this State, and claims to be able to show one or more judicial decisions already made in her favor, personally, by the Supreme Court of this State. The case was continued for a further hearing.

Fires in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—This afternoon the mill of JOHN MAXSON & SON, at Manyunk, was totally destroyed by fire; loss about $50,000, covered by insurance.....This evening the store of CHARLES W. NOLAN & Co., dealers in essential oils, South Front-street, was destroyed by fire. The stock on hand was worth $15,000.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 4.—JAS. DEWITT and KITTY BLANCHARD, indicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the murder of WARREN BLANCHARD, KITTY's husband, in this city last April, to-day pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. DEWITT was tried last September, but the jury disagreed. He was sentenced to four years' hard labor in the Auburn Prison, and KITTY to imprisonment in the Syracuse Penitentiary for three years.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—JOHN CUSTUR was arrested last night, as he was starting for New-York, on a charge of stealing watches and jewelry from various dealers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—The residence of ex-United States Senator D. K. ACHENSON, near Plattsburg, Mo., was burned yesterday. All the furniture and a large library were consumed. The loss is about $20,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4.—JOHN R. EMMES, a leading Odd Fellow and Past Grand Master of Canonicus Lodge, died suddenly in Odd Fellows' Hall this evening as the Lodge was assembling for the installation of officers. He had often expressed a wish to die among his brethren of the Order. He was about 70 years old.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The population of San Francisco is 170,000. The State is filling with an industrious permanent population. The agricultural wealth has greatly increased, and the prospects for 1870 are encouraging.

MEMPHIS, Jan 4.—Brevet Colonel THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, U. S. A., commanding the post at Little Rock, Ark., died on Monday of congestion of the brain. His remains will be sent to Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON.

The Line and Staff Difficulty in the Navy—The Paraguayan Investigation—The Period for Keeping Whisky in Bond—The Sickles Note to Spain—Almost a War for a Letter Never Written.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1870.

The staff and line difficulties about the respective grades of rank in the navy have a much more serious and detrimental effect on the service than might naturally be supposed. The Surgeons particularly appear to feel aggrieved, and more than one case of resignation has recently occurred. It is stated that this class of officers decide not to go to sea under existing rules and regulations, and prefer the alternative of leaving the employment of the Government altogether. In naval circles much complaint is also made against the officers known as Executive Officers. It is alleged that this official does not, or should not, properly belong to the American navy: that his appointment is a mere copy after the English system, where an "Executive Officer" in charge of and responsible for the ship is a matter of absolute necessity, from the fact that one-half the officers of the higher grades are utterly incompetent they being in most instances scions of the aristocracy and their positions being purely nominal. In an American ship the "Executive Officer" is virtually a second Captain, and in recent orders it is stated that he has been styled "second in command." There is no appeal even to the Captain from his orders, and altogether his presence and interference is said to be productive of anything but harmony and proper discipline, so far as the subaltern officers are concerned. All these grievances have been brought to the attention of the Naval Committee of the House, and the result will, in all probability, be an entire reorganization of the service. The staff officers are pressing their side of the question with vigor and energy, and there does not appear to be much doubt that a report conferring on them rank in proportion to existing grades of superiority in the navy will be presented.

THE PARAGUAYAN INVESTIGATION.

The Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs have not yet finished their report on the Paraguayan investigations. The majority of the members of the Committee are out of the city at present, and there is not much prospect that the report will be laid before Congress until the latter end of January.

WHISKY IN BOND.

There is a strong pressure being brought to bear to secure the passage, as an independent measure, of an amendment to the Whisky law, extending the period now allowed for keeping fine whiskies in bond. The distillers allege that the time, (one year,) is not sufficient, and that if not extended longer, amounts of whisky, not of the proper age, will be forced on the market before the 1st of February. Therefore, they want a special measure of relief without waiting for the general codification of the International laws. This the Committee of Ways and Means are not likely to recommend, their experience on the Copper, Wood and other independent bills, leading them to look with disfavor upon what is termed "piecemeal legislation," it having been found that when a single interest gets relief by an independent measure, its friends at once become indifferent to the needs of others, if not absolutely antagonistic.

THE SICKLES NOTE TO SPAIN.

One of your evening contemporaries yesterday rejoiced in a special dispatch on the subject of General SICKLES' confirmation which exceeds any dispatch yet printed in point of being utterly without shadow of foundation. It was therein alleged that the State Department had furnished, with much reluctance, to Mr. SUMNER's Committee the famous letter said to have been presented by SICKLES, in September last, to the Spanish Government, and alleged to have been by him subsequently withdrawn. Now, like the lawyer who had a dozen reasons for the non-appearance of his client in Court, the first of which was that his client was dead, so with this dispatch. There are a dozen reasons why it is not true, the first of which is that this now famous letter which upset the equanimity of three nations in Europe, and created so much comment here, never had any existence, was never written, and was merely a figment of a vivid Spanish imagination. For this reason the Senate Committee did not call for it, the State Department did not furnish it, and General SICKLES' confirmation is not dependent upon it. But if the readers of the TIMES will refer to the files of some of the American and English papers of last September, they will see how near we came to having a war with Spain over a letter that was never written.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MINISTER TO CHINA.

Minister LOW has received his final instructions from the State Department and will leave Washington for New-York to-morrow evening, and the latter City for China, *via* California, next Saturday.

NEW ARMY ASSIGNMENTS.

The following-named officers have been ordered to report without delay to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service at New-York City for assignment to duty: Brevet Major C. J. Wilson, Captain Oscar Hagen and Brevet Captain William Shields. First Lieutenant John W. Jordan is ordered to the Department of Missouri; Captain Samuel L. Barr is ordered to Fort Leavenworth. Considerable interest is felt in army circles concerning the contemplated change in the assignment of officers, whereby several who have been for years on duty in the different bureaus of the War Department here will be sent to posts in the West, while many now serving on the frontiers, and at other stations, will be assigned duty in this locality. It is not probable the order to effect such changes will be issued before the 1st of April, as the different Chiefs of Bureaus have been instructed to report the names of officers for transfer by the 31st of March. This delay in issuing the order is owing to the fact that a number of the officers here will require time to arrange private business, and make proper arrangements for change of station.

CABINET MEETING.

The first regular meeting of the Cabinet since Congress took a recess was held to-day. All the members were present.

COLOR IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A colored child having been admitted to one of the public schools yesterday, seven white children were in consequence withdrawn by their parents.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

A dispatch from General REYNOLDS, received by the President this morning, states that all but four counties in Texas have been heard from, the returns giving DAVIS 775 majority.

The Internal Revenue Record and Customs Journal has passed into the hands of Messrs. W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, of the *Army and Navy Journal* and the *Galaxy*, who propose to continue it as the official record of revenue and custom decisions. They intend to extend its plan also, so as to include a complete report of all judicial decisions in the United States Courts.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The Inman steamship, *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool, Dec. 23, and Queenstown, Dec. 24, reached this port yesterday. The news is later by three days than was that at hand by the *Main*.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that the Danish agitation in North Schleswig is stronger and more active than ever. Since the last elections the peasants of Alsen and Sundewitt have determined neither to work for Germans, nor to give work to them. In consequence of this determination the German tradesmen and working men in those districts are placed in a very unpleasant position.

The journals of Pesth relate a scandal which has caused some sensation among different aristocratic families of that city. A short time back an acceptance for 9,000 florins, (2l. 50c. each,) bearing the signature of young Count KAROLYI, was presented to him for payment; he did not remember having given such a bill, but learning that it had been drawn up by Count LADISLAS RADAY, Deputy and formerly First Notary in the Comitat of Pesth, he paid the amount to save the honor of an individual of his own class. That course of action was, however, quite useless, for at the same time other drafts to which the signatures of Barons ORZZAY, SZENTKERESKI, &c., were forged, were presented, and Count RADAY was found to have disappeared, after borrowing 20,000 florins from an intimate friend. He was believed to be, at latest advices, at Homburg, but had resigned by letter his functions as Deputy.

The *Débats* refers to a speech delivered by the Pope to the six hundred Frenchmen recently presented to him at the Vatican, and draws attention to a passage in which his Holiness declared that pride was the enemy of mankind and the author of the Revolution. Upon this the *Débats* remarks that when the Revolution is spoken of before Frenchmen that of 1789 can alone be meant. "It was evidently pride which accomplished it, and the Pope is quite right in saying so," adds the *Débats*, "but pride taken in its best acceptation, and signifying that respect of one's self and of human dignity which is a sign of elevation of ideas and sentiments, associated with love of justice and liberty. Yes, it was that pride, so legitimate and so noble, which animated our fathers when they accomplished the Revolution; and it is unfortunately too apparent that the Pope condemns it in condemning the Revolution, and that he no more admits the cause than the effect. Yet what would become of humanity if this generous sentiment were banished from our hearts?"

MAZZINI has published a letter in the *Réforme*, in which he says he is growing very old; that he cannot write at night without pain to his head and eyes, and that his day's work is only half what it ought to be and what he wishes it to be. Referring to France, he says that she may reawaken to-morrow, but that there is no reason for supposing she will do so, and that for himself he believes in the initiative only of those countries which have not yet conquered their national unity. The reorganization of Europe will come, he thinks, from them. "The dream of my whole life, the inspiration of all my thoughts and all my efforts," adds MAZZINI, "has been the Italian initiative placing the third Rome, become the heart of Italy, at the head of the new epoch." Setting aside this ideal which is perhaps an illusion of his immense national pride, he feels that a French initiative may tend to the servile depression of other countries, and he has no impatience to see a revolution accomplished in France. It is enough for him that the rising tide of the French revolutionary movement is sensibly visible to other nations.

OVEREND, GURNEY & CO.

End of the Trial—Discharge of the Accused—Popular Sympathy with the Defendants.

The remarkable trial of the directors of OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., (limited,) which had occupied nine days, was brought to a conclusion on Dec. 22. The Court was densely crowded by an assemblage anxious to hear the charge of the Lord Chief Justice. His Lordship, in explaining to the jury the gravity of the issue in a criminal prosecution as distinguished from a civil action, pointed out that in a civil contract a man would be liable to an action for stating what he believed to be true, although it might afterwards turn out to be false. But such was not the law in the present instance, for the jury, in order to convict, must be satisfied that that which was alleged to be misrepresentation was known by the defendants to be such, and that there was a deliberate intention to defraud. Concluding his charge, the Lord Chief Justice spoke thus: "There can be no doubt," he said, "that the spirit of speculation and gambling has taken deep root in the minds of all classes of the community. Those who were wont to be satisfied with moderate profits and safe investments seem now to be led away with the spirit of greed and gain, and are now ready to embark their fortunes, the results, perhaps, of years of thought and toil, in the vain expectation of realizing enormous gains; and if this case shall teach those who are so ready to follow the *Ignes fatui* of such vain delusions that you cannot gain extravagant profits without extreme risk, that it is unsafe to embark in enterprises of which they cannot comprehend the scope, the management of which they cannot really control; if this case shall have a salutary effect in checking the spirit of speculation which seems to pervade all classes and which has caused high and illustrious names to be thus soiled and tarnished, then the result may be rejoiced at. But all this is beside the question you have to determine. That question is whether you believe that these gentlemen, knowing this business was worthless, conspired together to pass it off upon the public, and to cheat and defraud the shareholders. If you are satisfied of that, you will convict them; but if the prosecution have failed to satisfy you of that, and if, looking at all the circumstances, you think they acted honestly, then I am sure you will have satisfaction in being able to acquit them, and thus relieve them from their present position, in which the degradation of the accusation is added to all the loss and ruin they have suffered through this great disaster; though, on the other hand, if you really think them guilty, no sentiment of compassion must deter you from the discharge of your duty and the verdict which in that case it will be your duty to pronounce." It took the jury less than ten minutes to find the verdict of "not guilty," and then ensued a scene in Court of a most extraordinary nature. It is thus described by the reporter of the *Times*: "The most enthusiastic cheers burst from the crowded audience, which it was in vain endeavored to prevent. In vain the Lord Chief Justice held up his hand, and the officers of the Court shouted for silence. The cheers drowned all other sounds, and became each moment louder and louder, until they became almost deafening in effect. Peal after peal of cheers succeeded, and the whole scene was one of the wildest excitement. The cheers were caught up by the vast crowd without waiting for the verdict, and the echoes of their cheers seemed to arouse fresh enthusiasm in the audience, and they broke out into cheers louder than before. Meanwhile the scene in court was most impressive. The effect of the verdict upon the defendants and their friends was almost electrical. Some started to their feet and shook each other's hands warmly, and uttered exclamations of joy and delight, which, however, were inaudible amid the thunder of those frantic cheers which drowned all other sounds. Some seemed overwhelmed with emotion, and more than one burst into tears. The leading counsel present, the Solicitor General and Sir J. KARSLAKE had their hands seized and warmly pressed by their greatful clients, and all this being observed by the vast crowd—all upstanding and cheering—only added to the excitement, and elicited still louder bursts of cheering. At last the violent excitement so far calmed down that the cheers ceased, only to be renewed outside, however, when the defendants appeared; and they then received an ovation strangely contrasting with the howls of execration which were heard at the Mansion House when, amid much popular excitement, they were committed. When the cheers had ceased, and something like silence was restored in Court, Dr. KENEALY applied for the costs of the prosecution, but the Lord Chief Justice said, 'If the prosecution had only included the old directors, then, notwithstanding the verdict which has just been pronounced, and in which I must say I most entirely concur, I should have been disposed to accede to the application, thinking that the case was, as regarded them, one fit for inquiry. But, while giving the prosecutor every credit for good motive, I think that the joining the other directors in the proceedings was altogether unjustifiable, and I never in the whole course of my experience remember a prosecution, in that respect, less warranted.' The application was therefore refused. By degrees the defendants and their friends retired, and were received outside with the most hearty cheers, which accompanied them as long as they were recognized."

Trouble on the Spanish Gunboats.

HENRY WARREN, Engineer of one of the Spanish gunboats, known as No. 20, visited the United States District Attorney's office yesterday, for the purpose of making a complaint against the Captain of the vessel. He charged the latter with placing him under an armed guard of four Spanish sailors, in order to prevent him from going on land. He said that the officer acted without authority, as he was an employe of Mr. DELAMATER, the contractor for the gunboats, and not a commissioned officer of the Spanish Government. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY found that the matter came within the jurisdiction of the State Courts, if anywhere, and subsequently gave WARREN a letter to one of the State officers. He recommended WARREN to consult the latter early to-day, in order to take action against the Captain before the departure of the gunboat for Cuba to-day.

CURRENT NOTES.

Colonel HURLBERT has entered the lists of the United States Senatorship from Georgia.

Ohio Courts divorced 1,003 couples last year.

The Mobile *Register* announces that "a joy forever must be a thing of beauty." Poor KEATS!

ALEX. H. STEPHENS is barely able to sit up and not able to stand. So say the latest bulletins.

The San Antonio *Herald* urges the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Texas Legislature, as an imperative and pressing duty.

The firemen in Norwich, Conn., turned out early on Monday morning to put out the Aurora Borealis.

North Carolina is to have a new paper, to be called the *Lumberton Robesonian*. The newsboys will find that name altogether too much for them.

The critic of a Cincinnati paper passed an unhappy New Year's, because the types made him speak of TENNYSON's "Holy Wail, and other Poems."

Judge ALPHONSO TAFT, of Cincinnati, gave Yale College a Christmas present of $1,000, to be used in any way President WOOLSEY might direct.

The association of Williams College Alumni, in Boston, will have its third annual reunion and dinner in that city on Wednesday evening next, the 12th inst.

The trustees of the institution for the education of the blind in Massachusetts, ask Boston to give them $50,000, and the rest of the State as much more.

CLARENCE DEMING, of the Yale nine, is now recovering from the effects of the wound received in Waterbury, Conn., last July, while playing a match game.

Dispatches to the Chicago *Tribune* say that Congressman HOPKINS passed away with words of love to friends, and the prayer, "O Lord, receive my soul."

While the authorities of two towns in Maine were disputing which should support a pauper family, three of the children belonging to it starved to death.

The Providence *Journal*, Senator ANTHONY's paper, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on Monday. It is so sprightly, fresh and winsome that we didn't think it was half as old.

Governor JAMES M. ASHLEY, of Montana, writes to Washington that if he can secure a hearing he can satisfy the Administration that he has been grossly and scandalously maligned.

Almost every day's Southern exchanges mention the fact that gin houses, frequently containing many bales of cotton, here and there in the South have been burned by incendiaries.

Some Virginians sent General GRANT a large coon on New-Year's Day. He persuaded the coon to come down there nearly five years ago.

Four hundred letters were recently discovered by an agent of the Post Office Department at a hotel in Boston, addressed to guests, but never delivered. He sent them to the Dead-letter Office.

On the last day of the year the editor of a Georgia daily paper informed his readers (or those who would have been such, had he permitted) that he published no editorials because he "had nothing to say."

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* looks for a great struggle between the West and the East on the tariff question when the Western people feel sensibly the wrongs inflicted upon them. We have heard, it says, the low growl of the lion, directly you will hear the deafening roar.

Newburyport, Mass., suffered last year from twenty-six fires. Of these sixteen were caused by incendiaries, and in the case of five others the cause was unknown. The local paper says that the "fire bug," who is now at work in the community, "is an outlaw, and should be treated as such."

Rev. JUSTIN PERKINS died in Chicopee, Mass., on Friday. He was for thirty-six years a missionary among the Nestorians, and for several years was editor of a Christian monthly publication known as the *Rays of Light*, the only religious paper printed in Persia. He arrived home in August, in failing health.

The wind on Sunday blew off the hat of a little girl, as she was walking with her father in Trenton. Her father and she turned and hurried after it, and the next moment the spire of the Fourth Presbyterian Church fell with a crash across the sidewalk at the very place where they had just been. It is an ill wind, &c.

The papers have been reporting for the last two months that "a young lady is running for Engrossing Clerk in the California Legislature." As the office was filled long ago by the election of a man, and as the young lady must be weary from running by this time, it is suggested that she be permitted to rest in the future.

A correspondent writes us a glowing account of the grandeur of the Northern Lights as seen in Cornwall on Monday morning. The northwestern heavens, he says, were brilliantly lighted up by the flashing, ever-moving light, which assumed the shape of domes, arches, steeples, &c., and displayed colors from a pale yellow to a deep red.

Chief Justice DILLON rendered his last opinion in the Iowa Supreme Court on Friday, and retired from the State Bench to accept his appointment to a seat in the United States Court. He has served twelve years, six as District Judge, and six as Supreme Judge, and was reelected last Fall.

Two prominent members of the Methodist Church in Talbotton, Ga., who had been on very friendly terms, quarreled about some church matter on the 30th ult. One finally struck the other with his cane, whereupon the latter stabbed his assailant in the neck with a pocket knife, severing a main artery and killing him in fifteen minutes.

Prince ARTHUR will visit Washington towards the close of this month, for the especial purpose of calling on President GRANT before visiting other portions of the United States. He will remain about a month, and be the guest of Mr. THORNTON, the British Minister. Afterwards he will come to New-York and remain several days.

The Selma (Ala.) *Messenger* is enraptured with Mr. MUNGEN's repudiation speech. It says "the debt will never be paid," and that "there are millions of taxpayers who will in the next Presidential election demand that it be scaled or wiped out." And it "honors" Mr. MUNGEN for having "the moral courage to speak his honest sentiments," thus showing that there is "at least one member of Congress claiming to be a Democrat who is a Democrat on principle."

The Richmond *Dispatch* says it agrees with the late Mr. STANTON in the opinion that the rebels aided the North by acting always on the defensive, and going further, says: "After the battle of Manassas, the whole North was open to us. Pennsylvania, New-York, even Massachusetts. Nothing stopped us but ignorance of the art of war. There were no armies to do it. Perhaps 'twas best our rulers knew not their business."

The Recent Storm—Marine Disaster.

By a telegram received yesterday afternoon from Absecom, N. J., we learn that the schooner *Ida Smith* was driven ashore on Peck's Beach during the gale on Monday night. She is light, and will be saved. The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company have dispatched the wrecking schooner *Ida Grant* to her assistance.

An indefinite rumor has also reached this Company to the effect that a schooner, name unknown, is on the beach near Rockaway, and likely to become a total wreck. It is said that two men were drowned, one of her own crew and a man who attempted to board the wrecked vessel.

During the heavy gale of Sunday night the large hotel which Edward Wood, of Brooklyn, was erecting at Far Rockaway was lifted from its foundation and carried by the wind across several lots. The loss amounts to $10,000.

At Greenport the storm last Sunday night was very serious. The shipping in the harbor was more or less damaged. The schooners *S. B. Franklin* and *A. M. Smith* chafed badly at the wharf. The New-London packet *Ripple* stove her bulwarks and was considerably damaged.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

The Men in New-York Support Their Brethren in the West—General Strike of the New-York Operators.

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this City struck *en masse*. Their brethren in San Francisco, Chicago and other Western cities had, owing to some misunderstanding with the Company, struck on Monday. The New-York operators, who are nearly all members of the Telegraphers' Protective League, undertook to support their brethren in the West, and failing in their demands on the directors here, struck yesterday in a body. The following correspondence, which passed between them and General PALMER, explains fully the situation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, Jan. 4, 1870.

W. W. Burhans, C. J. Ryan, J. M. Peters, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of this morning has been received, in which you state, in the form of a resolution, that the members of your association have been informed that this Company has reduced the salaries of certain operators at San Francisco, and that the members of your Association at San Francisco ask the members everywhere to aid them in preventing this reduction, and in which you ask that the salaries of members at that point be not reduced, and that the operators there who have been discharged for refusing to submit to such reduction be reinstated; and in which you also state, in case the Executive Committee of the Company return an unfavorable answer to you, that the grand chief operator of the telegraphers be requested to order all members of your organization to aid your brethren in San Francisco by immediately suspending work. In reply I have to state that no salaries of operators in San Francisco or elsewhere have been reduced, and that your information is without foundation in fact. When Mr. BURHANS called upon me yesterday I stated to him verbally that he must be laboring under a mistake, as there had been no information given to this office of any contemplated reduction of salaries, and at his request I asked Mr. MUMFORD, our agent at San Francisco, to state the facts. I have his message in reply to such inquiry, which he states as follows:

"I have reduced no salaries, nor have had no intention of doing so. Two men were discharged in San Francisco because I was satisfied that they were trying to create disturbance and make mischief, and because the force in the office was larger than was necessary to do business. The plea of a general reduction is without the slightest foundation as a matter of fact. The only changes made were increase, not reductions, and the salaries now are as high as ever have been paid before."

I rely with implicit confidence on the truth of this statement, and the action of this Company will be governed accordingly. We can permit no combination nor organization of men to dictate to us who or how many persons we shall employ for the transaction of our business. We approve the action of Mr. MUMFORD.

Very respectfully, &c. O. H. PALMER.

To this letter of General PALMER, the operators answered as follows:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

O. H. Palmer, Secretary:

SIR: We have received your communication in answer to ours, presented to you this morning, in which you assure us on the authority of Superintendent MUMFORD that the grievances do not exist; that no salaries have been reduced at San Francisco, nor any members discharged for refusing to submit to reduction of salaries, &c. In reply we would state that officers and members of our organization at various points, believing that the grievances of the San Francisco members do exist, have already suspended work. Officers and members at other points are now watching for this Committee to report and decide what action they shall take. We, therefore, propose that you instruct Superintendent MUMFORD to assure us that he will reinstate those members at San Francisco, if any, who have been discharged for refusing to submit to a reduction of salary, and that members who have already stopped work at various points be reinstated in their former positions as heretofore, and that their salaries for the time lost while on strike be deducted from this month's pay.

To this communication Mr. PALMER replied, refusing to comply with the demand of the New-York operators, and reiterating his previous statement that the men here had been imposed on by some of their brethren in San Francisco. He promised that, in case they would abandon the ground they had taken, they would be generously dealt with.

On receiving this reply, the operators here struck, and issued the following card:

To all Members of the Telegraphers' Protective League:

The time has arrived when prompt and united action is to decide the future welfare of the fraternity. The reduction of salaries which has been attempted at San Francisco is, we believe, but the forerunner of similar action to be taken throughout the country, should we be found willing to submit. The organization which has inaugurated this resistance extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the great Lakes to the Gulf. We have used every honorable effort with the Executive Committee to end the strife by reinstating our brethren at their old salaries. The authorities, by refusing to do so, have expressed their determination to crush us, and the issue now is the life of the League as well as to sustain our San Francisco brethren. We accept the challenge cheerfully, believing that success will follow this just effort to maintain our rights. We control all the important telegraphic points in the United States. We only ask of our brother operators outside the organization not to come in and fill our places; it will merely prolong the contest without changing the result.

With renewed confidence in the justice of our cause, the operators of the North, East and South to-day join hands with their brethren of the West, determined that we will be men, even while laboring for a gigantic corporation.

R. W. POPE,
Grand Chief Operator.
R. G. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Chief Operator.
W. W. BURHANS,
Grand Secretary T. P. L.

Of the Telegraphers' League there are 250 members in this City, three-fourths of whom are Western Union operators. All except two in the principal office yesterday struck, and were quickly followed by those in the other City offices. Of the sixteen females employed in the Western Union offices here fourteen struck. The men on strike state that there are now but two regular operators at work in the Western Union offices in this City. The operators of thirty-four municipal cities of the Union are on strike, the only work done being by the officials of the Company. In Chicago and Baltimore every office is said to be on strike.

The Strike in Washington and Other Cities—The Southern Limit, Augusta, Georgia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The strike of the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company has extended to Washington, and to-day twenty-six of the gentlemen left their instruments and resolved to do no more duty until the difficulty, if anybody knows what it is, is adjusted. The strikers are in consultation to-night at Willard's Hotel, and are receiving dispatches from cities south of this, indicating that the strike has extended as far south as Augusta, Ga. The only operators on duty at the office of the Western Union here to-night are the chief manager, Mr. TINKER, the assistant manager, Mr. MAREAN, and the night manager, Mr. CLARK. They are pushing forward everything that they can handle, and luckily there is not much pressure either of Press or news matter. Were Congress in session the interruption would be very serious. Correspondents are in a quandary, and sit in the idle pens to-night.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The operators in the Western Union office here left their instruments in a body about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Only three or four of the employes of the Company, not members of the League, remain to do the work.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 4.—The operators of the Western Union Company, in this city, have left the office.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The Western Union Telegraph operators ceased work here at 4 P. M. There will be little or no delay in the business.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 4.—The telegraph operators of the Western Union office, in this city, left their instruments at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The officers of the Company have secured operators enough to do the business as usual in the main office.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 4.—There is no particular change in the telegraph operators' strike. The operators held a meeting this morning and received dispatches from other points. The officers of the Telegraph Company here have confidence in their ability to maintain their position, and continue to attend to all business.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 4.—Prominent representatives of the Press, business men and railroad officials have called upon the Western Union Telegraph authorities at Chicago, and volunteered their cordial support in maintaining their position towards the strikers. The railroad companies not only afford them the assistance of their own operatives until they can permanently fill the vacancies, but will close their offices, if necessary, until such time as they can conduct their business unmolested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The statement that there is a general strike here of the Western Union Telegraph operators, in consequence of an alleged attempt to reduce salaries, is not true. No reduction of salaries has been made, attempted or contemplated. Two operators have been discharged because their services were no longer required; but no offer of reduced compensation had been made to them. These dismissed employes appear to have misrepresented the case at the East, with a view to revenging their discharge. Their former associates here do not sympathise with them nor join their movement, and business is going forward promptly, as usual.

LONG ISLAND GOVERNMENT.

Taxation in Suffolk County—The Queens County Official Board—Business of 1869.

For a number of years taxation has been comparatively light on Long Island; but to keep up with the march of progress it was necessary to impose greater taxation, until now the people begin to complain and pronounce the levies intolerable. Suffolk County comprises 403,462 acres of land. The valuation of real estate as returned by the assessors is $9,385,257; the valuation of personal property, $2,043,700. The aggregate valuation of property is $11,431,957. The expenses of Suffolk County for the present year, as returned by the Board of Supervisors, are as follows: Contingent expenses, $18,161 77; school tax, (1¼ mills on the dollar,) $13,904 76; support of county poor, $31,457; roads and bridges, $4,476 76; State tax, $49,343 35; bounty, or war debt, $41,475 76; total amount, $175,420 75. They also impose a dog tax in Suffolk County. The total number of dogs in the county is 2,432; the total number of sluts is 48. From this source the county receives a tax of $1,563. During the year 1869 the Board of Excise received for licenses $1,430. Of this amount $143 was paid to the State Inebriate Asylum, leaving a balance of $1,287, which was divided among the several towns for the support of the town poor. The Board of Supervisors for this year are arranged as follows: East Hampton, SAMUEL F. OSBORN; Southampton, WILLIAM R. POST; Shelter Island, SAMUEL P. NICOLL; Southold, FRANKLIN H. OVERTON; Riverhead, JOSHUA L. WELLS; Brookhaven, EFFINGHAM TUTHILL; Smithtown, LYMUS B. SMITH; Huntington, HENRY M. PURDY; Islip, CHARLES L. GILLETTE.

The Board of Queens County officials for 1870 is as follows: Surrogate, JAMES W. COVERT; County Judge, JOHN J. ARMSTRONG; District-Attorney, BENJAMIN W. DOWNING; County Treasurer, CHARLES A. ROWE; Superintendent of the Poor, THOS. PETTIT; Justices of Sessions, JOHN RUSHMORE, JAS. M. SEAMAN; School Commissioners, ISAAC G. FOSDICK, WM. M. PECKHAM. Under the new Constitution the jurisdiction of the County Court has had its powers increased. Heretofore it had jurisdiction to try only cases coming on appeal from Justices' Courts, whereas under the amended Constitution suits may be commenced in the County Court, (when the defendants reside in the county,) where the amount claimed does not exceed $1,000; and also such original jurisdiction as shall from time to time be conferred by the Legislature. By the amendment to the Constitution, the County Judge of any other county may preside at Courts of Sessions, or hold County Courts in any other county when requested so to do by the resident Judge. The following is the amount of criminal business transacted in the Court of Sessions and the Oyer and Terminer during the year 1869: Convicted on trial, 24; acquitted on trial, 4; disagreement of jury, 2; convicted on confession, 3; sentenced to State Prison, 24; sentenced to County Jail, 1; fines imposed, $215; prisoners discharged, 4; tried and convicted of murder, 1; tried and convicted of manslaughter, 2. During the past year an unusually large amount of business was transacted in the Surrogate's office. The following will serve as a fair exhibit: Wills proved, 95; letters of administration granted, 92; final accountings, 69; letters of guardianship, 62; special letters of administration, 10; orders made, 760; citations issued, 1,000. Surrogate COVERT announces that he will be in his office in Jamaica every day except Tuesday, when he will be in Flushing.

Newark City Government—Organization of the Common Council—Annual Message of the Mayor.

The Newark Common Council was formally organized last evening. A large crowd witnessed the ceremonies. After the Council had been called to order, and prayer had been offered, the Council proceeded to ballot for a Chairman. Five ballots resulted in a tie vote. The sixth secured the election, by a vote of 13 to 11, of Mr. P. WESTERVELT. After he had returned thanks for the honor conferred, the annual Message of the newly-elected Mayor, RICORD, was received. It is a voluminous document, but able and interesting throughout. The greater part of this document is devoted to a review of the financial affairs of the city. These the Mayor thus recapitulates:

Bonded debt	$2,848,203 00
Tempo ary loan bonds	173,200 00
Old loan certificates	13,479 38
Total	$3,034,882 38
RESOURCES.	
Sinking Fund of 1859	$174,953 78
Sinking Fund of 1864	334,737 28
Unpaid assessments	782,209 90
Unpaid taxes	182,153 35
Property sold for assessments	45,090 28
Property sold for taxes	10,468 21
Bonds and mortgages	3,376 00
Total	$1,542,937 76
Besides real estate valued at	1,500,000 00
Total	$3,042,939 76

According to this statement the value of real property within the city limits, including the territory recently annexed, is $51,788,600; the personal property is valued at $20,269,536, an increase of $10,000,000 over the valuations of the last annual Message. There is now annually raised by taxation in the city $1,108,795, being a *per capita* tax of $9 24, and the rate being within the lamp district $1 55; out of said district, $1 50. The total area of the city covers 10,200 acres. Of this 37½ miles of street are paved, 65½ miles are graded, and, when the improvements now in progress shall have been completed, 150 miles of street will have been prepared for public use.

The Mayor, in concluding, referred to the various public institutions, some of them with favor, and suggesting improvements in others, and suggested the propriety of having a Morgue in the city.

The Council after having heard the Message adjourned to partake of a luxurious dinner which had been prepared for its members.

Kings County Republican General Committee.

The Kings County Republican General Committee met last evening at headquarters in Washington-street, Brooklyn, General E. B. FOWLER in the chair. The Committee was organized by the election of the following-named officers for the year 1870: President, George C. Bennett; First Vice-President, William Richardson; Second Vice-President, Jacob Worth; Third Vice-President, Burnett Johnson; Recording Secretary, Charles W. Cheshire; Assistant Secretary, John F. Norton; Corresponding Secretary, Henry E. Wheeler; Treasurer, Ezra Baldwin; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Leary. A Committee was appointed to consider the subject of contested seats from the Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards. The meeting then adjourned.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. —*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

While Waiting for a Cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

Holiday Presents.

Gold spectacles and eye glasses, opera glasses, microscopes, magic lanterns, &c., &c., at the lowest prices. JAS. PRENTICE, No. 184 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

ANTHON.—At Greenfield Hill, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 2, in the 6th year of his age, FRANK M., only child of Henrietta and the late Frederic Anthon.

BRODERICK.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 3, after a short illness, MARY FRANCES, only daughter of John and Mary Broderick, aged 5 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 236 North 6th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DAY.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 1, HARRIET BEACH, wife of Elihu Day.

Funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 1,001 Broad-st., on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock.

FOSTER.—On Monday, Jan 3, Miss EMELINE FOSTER, daughter of the late James Foster, of Jamaica, L. I.

The relatives and friends, and those of her brother and nephews and nieces, are invited to attend her funeral from Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

ENGLEHART.—On Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, of paralysis, GEORGE A. H. ENGLEHART, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 351 West 42d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 5th inst.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

FORD.—On Monday, Jan. 3, WILLIE, son of the late William M. and Caroline C. Ford, aged 13 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Westminster Church, corner 1st-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

GABAUDAN.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, at his residence, No. 12 West Washington-place, ARTHUR W. GABAUDAN, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

GRAHAM.—On Monday, Jan. 3, at the residence of his son in North New-York, Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM, formerly of Fredericton, N. B., in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

☞ St. John and Fredericton, N. B., papers please copy.

HAYES.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 3, MARY ANTOINETTE, wife of Jabez W. Hayes, and daughter of John Taylor, deceased, in the 34th year of her age.

Burial services at Grace Church, Newark, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 1½ P. M.

LAWRENCE.—In South Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 4, RICHARD PENFIELD, youngest son of Richard B. and Susan Freeman Lawrence, aged 13 months.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

LOZIER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 3, Mrs. CHARLOTTE DENMAN LOZIER, M. D., wife of Dr. Abraham W. Lozier, in the 26th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 1 o'clock on Wednesday.

MILLS.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 4, EDMUND T., infant son of Egbert and Mary Allison Mills, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 121 West 39th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Smithtown, L. I., for interment.

PALMER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, JOHN PALMER, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son, Thomas Palmer, Jr., corner De Kalb and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

PELL.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, very suddenly, JAMES B. PELL, only son of Robert L. Pell.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 218 5th-av., without further invitation.

ROGERS.—Of consumption, on Sunday night, Jan. 2, Mrs. FRANK, wife of A. J. Rogers, aged 31 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Episcopal Church, Newton, N. J., (where the family bury,) on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SHEPPERD.—Suddenly, at Tremont, on Monday, Jan. 3, EDWIN, son of Charlotte and the late Edwin Shepperd, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, James Green, at Tremont.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 3, KATIE A., eldest daughter of Eliza Jane and the late Thomas Smith, aged 16 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, St. Mark's-place, corner Brooklyn-av., on Thursday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 3, ANN B., wife of Henry E. Smith, and daughter of the late Thomas Fanning, of this City.

Funeral services at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., near 10th-st., on Thursday, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

TITUS.—On Third day, 4th inst., of diphtheria, BERTHA, youngest daughter of Edmund and Ester O. Titus, aged 4 years and 2 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Lefferts-st., fourth house west of Classon-av., Brooklyn, on Fifth day, the 6th, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

TISDALE.—On Friday, Dec. 31, SAMUEL T. TISDALE, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 29 East 14th-st., on Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—At Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday evening, Jan. 1, 1870, EDWARD UNDERHILL, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave 30th-st. Depot, Hudson River Railroad, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of all descriptions for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

HAVE YOU READ "LOVE SONGS?"

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH speaks on temperance, at 7½ P. M., in the Chapel, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1870. Let all come early.

ERRING BUT NOBLE.—SELF HELP for enervated young men, the erring and unfortunate, on principles of Christian Philanthropy. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, SANITARY AID, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silverware. Diamonds a specialty.

REMOVAL.—F. DERBY & COMPANY HAVE removed from No. 57 Walker-st. to their new establishment, No. 3 Clinton-place, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMONG THE SUBSCRIBERS IN NEW-YORK CITY TO
MR. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS'
LIFE OF DANIEL WEBSTER
Are the following distinguished gentlemen:

Hon. WM. M. EVARTS,
Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL,
Hon. CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Hon. CHAS. O'CONOR,
Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Hon. JAS. J. ROOSEVELT,
Hon. JOHN K. PORTER,
Hon. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
Hon. WM. ORTON,
Hon. E. T. GERRY,
Hon. JOHN A. LOTT,
Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN,
Hon. G. S. BEDFORD, Jr.,
Hon. A. D. RUSSELL,
Hon. S. B. GARVIN,
Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Hon. FERNANDO WOOD,
Hon. S. G. COURTNEY,
Hon. PETER B. SWEENY,
Hon. A. OAKEY HALL,
Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
Hon. E. PIERREPONT,
Hon. JOHN R. BRADY,
Hon. ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr.,
Hon. E. W. STOUGHTON,
Hon. SAM'L BLATCHFORD,
Hon. CHAS. P. DALY,
Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Gen. P. H. JONES,
Gen. JOHN COCHRANE,
Gen. J. H. VAN ALLEN,
Prof. THEO. W. DWIGHT,
Prof. SAM'L F. B. MORSE,
Mr. CHAS. F. SOUTHMAYD,
Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER,
Mr. GEO. GRISWOLD,
Mr. CHAS. P. KIRTLAND,
Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER,
Mr. M. O. ROBERTS,
Mr. HORACE F. CLARK,
Mr. WM. B. DUNCAN,
Mr. A. A. LOW,
Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL,
Mr. WILSON G. HUNT,
Mr. HIRAM BARNEY,
Mr. D. D. LORD,
Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN,
Mr. AUG. BELMONT,
Mr. H. B. CLAFLIN.

The first volume of this GREAT NATIONAL WORK, written in fulfillment of Mr. Webster's testamentary injunctions, was issued Dec. 1, and the concluding volume is now in press. Sold by SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.

In Extra Cloth..............................$5 per volume
In Library Leather............................6 per volume
In Half Morocco...............................7 per volume

Subscriptions may be given our authorized agents, or sent direct to us.

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. ADDRESS, STATING FACILITIES, &c.,
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., New-York.

APPLETONS'
ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC
FOR 1870.
PRICE 30 CENTS.

"Every house in the land should boast of a copy of this exquisite Almanac."—*Philadelphia City Item.*

"The engravings on wood are excellent in design and execution."—*Boston Transcript.*

"The chief charm consists in its engravings, of which there are nearly fifty, many of them fine works of art." *Hartford Courant.*

"Unlike the Almanacs of the past, this lovely work is suited for a place on the parlor table."—*Journal of Commerce.*

Sent free by mail to any address on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.

MRS. STOWE'S NEW BOOK.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
LADY BYRON VINDICATED.
A History of the Byron Controversy, from its beginning in 1816 to the present time.
By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
1 vol. 16mo. 482 pages. $1 50.

THE ADVENTURES OF
CALEB WILLIAMS.
By WILLIAM GODWIN.
8vo. Paper. Price 50 cents.

Readers of "Lady Byron Vindicated" will be interested in this famous novel, to which reference is frequently made by Mrs. Stowe.

₊ For sale by all booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers,
FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, special agents for F., O. and Co.'s Publications.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
THE
LIFE OF ROSSINI.
BY
H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.
With a portrait
by
GUSTAVE DORE.
Price $1 75.
Sold by all book and music dealers. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

HISTORY OF MODERN AMERICAN SPIRITUALISM.—This great and wonderful work, by EMMA HARDINGE, is just published, and on sale at the office of the American News Company, No. 117 Nassau-st., or at the author's residence, No. 28 East 60th-st., New-York. Price $3 75.

TO ALL AFFLICTED WITH PULMONARY Complaints.—AIKEN; or, CLIMATIC CURE. By AMORY COFFIN, M. D., and W. H. GEDDING, M. D.—A new book just published for the benefit of invalids. Mailed on receipt of 30 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Post Office Box No. 1,430, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The promised resuscitation in the real estate market has not yet set in. Thus far this week there has been no public sales at the Exchange Rooms, and there is little promise of greater activity during the coming days. Next week, however, there is likely to be some slight indications of renewed life, judging from the sales already announced.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Boulevard, e. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 110th-st., 25x75	$5,000
Boulevard, e. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 110th-st., 33.11x75x 8.5x—	5,000
Elm-st., w. s., 70.2 ft. e. of Howard-st., 25x29.10, h. and l.	3,190
Houston-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Mangin-st., 20x75	7,000
Spring-st., No. 21, h. and l., 23x130x23.6x125, ½ part	8,000
Stanton and Attorney sts., s. e. corner, 16.8x84x 16.8x84x16.8x100x50x100, ½ share	3,800
18th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d-av., h. and l., 20x54	61,000
27th-st., s. s., 384 ft. e. of 9th-av., 22x98.9	100
34th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 10th-av., h. and l., 15x 100	16,250
44th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4	7,500
46th-st., s. s., 76 ft. e. of 11th-av., 24.5x75.3, h. and l.	14,500
52d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x100.5	60,000
70th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	5,000
83d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., h. and l., 50x 102.2	10,500
Same property	12,500
97th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x201.10x50x 100.11x50x100.11	11,300
116th-st., n. s., 485 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.8	nom.
155th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 33.10x150	3,000
1st and 2d-avs., bet. 101st and 102d sts., whole block	17,000
3d-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of 50th-st., 20x60	13,200

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 392, 3 years, per year	$11,000
Coenties-slip, No. 24, 4 years, per year	1,600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., No. 189, 103.3x18.8x103.11x18.8	$7,000
Carroll-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 75x100	3,000
Chauncey-st., s. s., 351.4 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 31.8x24x78.10x24.6	4,400
Church-st., n. s., 338.11 ft. w. of Court-st., 19.5x100	3,400
East Broadway, e. s., 370.3 ft. e. of Flatbush Plank road, 207.3x52.4x207.8x50	1,735
Nassau-st., No. 233, 94.4x18x—x18	4,300
Quincey-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 22x100	3,400
Schemerhorn-st., s. s., 338 ft. e. of Boerum-st., 23x99.9	4,500
Union-place, s. s., 214.6 ft. e. of Flatbush-av., 159.3x50x200x50	400
Union-place and Flatbush-av., s. e. cor., 50x208 x50x214.6	3,450
1st-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of North Ninth-st., h. and l., 25x100	5,000
10th-st., s. s., 145.9 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 20x200	2,000
Dekalb-av., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x200	3,200
Evergreen-av. and Wierfield-st., easterly corner, 40x100	800
Fulton-av., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Raymond-st., 78.5	13,000
Gates-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 50x100	3,000
Judson-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Clinton-place, 25x 100	425
Metropolitan-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Catharine-st., 25x100	1,600
7th-av., n. e. s., 80 ft. n. w. of 48th-st., 20x72	1,000

Flatlands.

Mill-lane, adjoining Denton's and Baxter's, 3 acres	$4,500

Gowanus.

3 wood lots adjoining C. Van Dyne's and A. Bennett's, 5 acres each, ½ of ¼ of the whole, q. c.	$500
Same property, ¼ of ½ of the whole, q. c.	500

Gravesend.

Shell road, e. s., 179 ft. n. of R. L. Vankleeks', 156.16x50	$180
Shell road, e. s., 220 ft. n. of R. L. Vankleeks', 156.8x50 Shell road, e. s., 70 ft. n. of R. L. Vankleeks', 107.8x100x106.10x100	600
Shell road, e. s., 320 ft. n. of R. L. Vankleeks', 155.7x82x160x38.6	240

New-Utrecht.

Plot passing through Vlas Pond, adjoining A. Van Brunt's, 8-10 acre	$125

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

New-Jersey Railroad-av. and Walnut-st., corner of, 90x212	$14,000

Bloomfield.

Canal-st., s. s., 305 ft. from Grove-st., 30x171.4	$429

Montclair.

Park-st. and newly-opened-st. corner, 72x198	$560
Ridgewood-av., s.s., 620 ft. from Park-av., 75x207	1,350

Jersey City.

Grand-st., n. s., 104 ft. e. of Henderson-st., 21x100	5,400
York-st., s. s., 40 ft. of Washington-st., 25x35	5,000
South 8th-st., s. s., 137 ft. w. Monmouth-st., 33x 25x29x26	3,000

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, block No. 69, Coster estate	$3,300
Lot No. 24, block No. 70, Coster estate	825
Lot No. 14, block No. 66, Coster estate	600
Lot No. 23, block No. 26, Coster estate	3,000

Hudson City.

Manhattan-av., s. s., 130 ft. from Summit-av., 30x 147	$500
Lot No. 439, map of Centre Hill, 25x100	800

Greenville.

New road from Five Corners to Bergen Point, 46x90	$1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.

In offering their services to the public for the transaction of all business pertaining to Real Estate, the undersigned would respectfully solicit patronage, based upon the assurance of their fidelity to their customers and their determination to use every effort for the advancement of their interests. A long and steady observation of the workings of the landed affairs of the community, a thorough knowledge of the value of property in the City, together with their experience as Tax Commissioners, as well as the high reputation of Mr. Brown as an old auctioneer, make them peculiarly adapted to their present vocation. They hope their pledges will meet with a favorable response from their friends and the public, upon whom they depend for encouragement, always assuring them it will be regarded with a zeal and fidelity which shall be justly deserved.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES, offer for sale the following desirable Houses and Lots:

W. 15th-st., 3-story h. s. b'k
E. 16th-st., 4-story h. s. b'n
W. 17th-st., 4-story h. s. b'k
E. 17th-st., 4-story h. s. b'n
E. 17th-st., 4-story h. s. b'n
W. 18th-st., 4-story h. s. b'n
W. 19th-st., 3-story h. s. b'n
E. 20th-st., 3-story e. b. b'n
W. 20th-st., 3-story h. s. b'k
W. 21st-st., 4-story e. b. b'n
E. 22d-st., 4-story h. s. b'n
W. 22d-st., 4-story h. s. b'n
W. 23d-st., 4-story h. s. b'n
W. 24th-st., 3-story h. s. b'k
W. 25th-st., 4-story e. b. b'k
W. 26th-st., 3-story h. s. b'n
E. 26th-st., 3-story e. b. b'n
E. 27th-st., 3-story h. s. b'n
W. 27th-st., 4-story h. s. b'n
W. 28th-st., 3-story h. s. b'k
W. 30th-st., 3-story h. s. b'k
E. 31st-st., 4-story e. b. b'n
W. 33d-st., 4-story h. s. b'n
E. 34th-st., 4-story h. s. b'n
W. 34th-st., 4-story h. s. b'n
E. 38th-st., 4-story h. s. b'n

Also a number of desirable first-class residences from 38th to 59th-sts., built in the best manner.
Also residences south of 38th-st.

FOR SALE—5TH AND 8TH-AV. LOTS, OPPOSITE the Central Park.
Also, several plots of LOTS on the Boulevard, Morningside and Riverside Parks.
Also, several desirable plots of LOTS on the principal avenues and streets south of the Park.
Also, WATER FRONTS on the East and North Rivers.
Also, LOTS singly or in plots in desirable locations suitable for investment or immediate improvement.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THOSE FIVE SUPERIOR four-story brown-stone houses south side of 55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 20x50; lot 100; extra plumbed; black walnut parlors; at a bargain. Apply on the premises, or foot of 47th-st., North River, or No. 30 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.
J. W. STEVENS & BROS.

A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on 60th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold with the elegant furniture at a very reasonable price. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE down-town store property, very low for cash, or exchange for other property; title perfect. Address C. A. WOOD, M. D., No. 25 Waverley-place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR to let.—The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence, twenty minutes by rail from the City; location unsurpassed; house completely and elegantly furnished; fine stable, horses, wagon, harness, &c. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. For full particulars, address Box No. 670 Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or by the year. BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE.
New corner store, Mercer-st., 25x98.
New houses, 53d-st., near 4th-av., 12.9x50.
New cottages, 107th-st., near Boulevard, 22x31.
Offices, No. 249 Broadway.
Apply to
W. R. MORGAN,
No. 12 Washington-place.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO RENT—STORES AND LOFTS ON BROADWAY and on the streets near Broadway. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LARGE 4-story brown-stone dwellings in East 14th-st., opposite Tammany Hall, with extra land in the rear; all modern conveniences, in prime order; well adapted for a respectable boarding house; 36 rooms, besides kitchen and cellar. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 30 BROADWAY.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank.*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

A SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.
$6,500,000.

The Kansas Pacific Railway, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Million of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

$6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country, and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market, EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, Seven per Cent.

The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London or New-York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.

Circulars, maps and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,
6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.
All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time, the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, at the office of the Company, Avenue B and East 14th-st. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until 12th January.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., No. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 6 to the 12th. By order,
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company for the election of Directors, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 212 Broadway, on the second TUESDAY in January, (11th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1870, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior, for the purpose of authorizing a lease of the Company's mines, will be held at the office of Messrs. Stoker, Taylor & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 9th February next, at 3½ P. M.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

$15,000, $10,000, $6,000, TO LEND on mortgage of first-class City property; $2,800 on lots. R. SALTONSTALL, No. 78 William-st., 12 to 2 o'clock.

$10,000.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to loan $10,000 on call to a responsible house on Government bonds as security. Address for three days R. L. K., Box 100 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes
RAILROAD.

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (140 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,639,306
Net Earnings per annum	879,768
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,283

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New-York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of *Safety, Security, and Profit.*

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a *Sinking Fund*, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled, and productive country;—assuming that a railroad *built* through the heart of such a region offers better security for both *Interest* and *Principal* than a road *to be built* through the most highly-extolled wilderness or sparsely-settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "From the Lakes to the Gulf," as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Realty and a Business that a few years must inevitably double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high, pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, &c., on hand for distribution.

Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our advertised Agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
$25,000 LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY 7 PER CENT. BONDS AT 75.
$50,000 CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS 7 PER CENT. BONDS AT 75 AND INTEREST.
ALL PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at their office, No. 93 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York.
HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 16, 1869.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPEST securities in the market.
UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 56½ and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.
CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

CITY OF BROOKLYN WATER BONDS, issued in 1856, and due in 1889.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, due 1886; interest payable semi-annually in this City.
For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders (for the election of officers, &c.) of the Scotia Coal Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at 2½ o'clock, at the office of the Company, No. 42 Broadway, Room No. 37.
J. W. SOPER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	115	115¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	111⅝	112
Coupon, 1881	115¼	..	5-20 Coupon, '68	111¾	112
5-20 Regis., 1862	112⅛	112¼	10-40 Regis.	109½	110
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅝	..	10-40 Coupon	109⅞	110¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	112⅛	112¼	Gold	119⅝	..
5-20 Coupon, '65	112⅛	112⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	111⅛	111¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE,
TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND TOWN BONDS
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE
AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property	$9,188,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only	203,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your bylaws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,500,000 January, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 July 15, 1870. }
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. } Convertible after Jan. 1, 1872.
1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. }

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,
(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

EGLESTON & SMITH,
NO. 11 BROAD-STREET,
Deal in all classes of
RAILWAY, COUNTY AND CITY BONDS,
Buy and sell, on commission,
GOVERNMENT, RAILWAY AND OTHER STOCKS.
And receive Deposits, subject to checks, allowing interest on balances.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at this office.
The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and remain open one hour.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES
OF THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

Representing the interest of the stockholders in assets of the Company previous to Dec. 20, 1868, bought and sold at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst.
WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., STONINGTON RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent. (3½) out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgans' Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the 3d day of January.
Transfer books will be closed until the 3d prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company and of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid (less Government tax) at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4 per cent.,) free of all taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 5.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, the 3d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 4, 1870.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3 inclusive.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of twenty per cent., payable at their office in this City, on the 15th day of January, 1870, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1870.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation, at the office of
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York—Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, free of tax.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Cash capital	$500,000 00
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1870	302,572 28

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. N. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED 1824.
OFFICES: { 191 Broadway, cor. Dey-st., New-York, 11 Court-st., cor. Remsen, Brooklyn. }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1870.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., and Government tax (payable on demand) has this day been declared from the profits of the last six months.
T. C. BERGEN, Secretary.

PASSAIC WATER COMPANY.

The bonds of the Passaic Water Company maturing Jan. 15, 1870, will be paid at the First National Bank, Paterson, N. J., on and after Jan. 10, 1870.

The interest coupons will be paid as heretofore at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York.
JOHN J. BROWN, Treasurer.
PATERSON, Jan. 1, 1870.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 4, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (5) free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 93 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1869.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Holders willing to make a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from this date.
H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 3d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 5, 1870.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared from the net profits for six months ending this day, payable to shareholders here, and at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, on and after 10th inst.
J. H. OGLESBY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, NO. 28 COURT-ST. AND NO. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WILLIAM T. LANE, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO., NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 12, 1870.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1870; until when the transfer books will remain closed.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE STONINGTON STEAMBOAT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the profits of the last six months will be paid on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on MONDAY, 3d of January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE (this day) declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of $3 per share and the Government tax will be paid on and after the 3d day of January ensuing.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.
The transfer book will be closed from this date to day of payment.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

FOURTH DIVIDEND—BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared a quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst.
Transfer books will close on the 6th inst. and reopen on the 10th inst.
V. B. STOUT, Secretary.
JAN. 3, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, (free of Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking House of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
ONEIDA, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1869.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1870, of the first mortgage bonds of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company (First Division Branch Line) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE LOUISville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Co., due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, at the BANK OF AMERICA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av. corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. corner of 26th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, a modern three-story house, fully and neatly furnished, for a private boarding house, between 3d and 6th avs., and 12th and 23d sts.; price not to exceed $250 per month; full particulars given or no attention paid. Address R., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE A SMALL HOUSE with all the modern improvements, between 14th and 30th sts.; rent not to exceed $800 to $1,000. Address B., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1870 January interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF FULTON AND CONCORD STS., Dec. 15, 1869.

Depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that Interest at the rate of
EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, and at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on those of greater amount, will be credited thereto on the first day of January, 1870, in conformity with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Bank.

Interest payable after Jan. 17, and when not called for, will draw interest as a deposit.
HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Building.)

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10.
WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Drafts on all principal towns in Europe sold at the lowest rates of exchange.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. RIBBINS, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 17, 1870.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870. JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Deposits of $1 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 17th day of January, 1870. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1870, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from JAN. 1. German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, No. 891 3d-av., between 53d and 54th sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Treas. and Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in the washing if required; City reference. Call for two days at No. 148 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; no objection to the country; good references. Apply at No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, side dishes, pastry, jellies, and all kinds of desserts; is a good baker; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as plain cook and to assist with the washing; City reference. Can be seen at No. 337 East 11th-st., in the rear, second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH nurse, with five years' city references, a situation in the city or country; take charge of an infant from its birth; take charge of an invalid lady; wages $12. Call at No. 308 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, with excellent City references, a situation in the City in a private boarding house, or private family; makes pastries, soups and jellies; wages $15. Call at No. 308 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a gentleman's family; is a good baker and understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 223 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; is willing to do the coarse washing; would like to go to the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 241 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as first-rate cook and assist at washing, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 232 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as competent waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at 109 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do housework in a private family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 494 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITRESS, or chambermaid and waitress, by a girl well recommended. Call at her present employer's, No. 24 West 16th-st., until 4 o'clock to-day and to-morrow.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; can take the place of a man; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 426 4th-av., one door from 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English widow (Protestant) as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Apply at 113 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as first-class waitress; has five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron. Call at No. 119 West 15th-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; best City reference. Call or address, for three days, E. E., No. 344 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; ring fourth bell.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTAble Protestant widow woman; a family or a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; fluting done by machine; terms moderate; can produce the best of reference. Call at No. 121 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., Mrs. MOORE.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERIcan girl, a situation as lady's maid, or to take care of grown-up children and sew; understands hairdressing; can give good City references. Can be seen for four days at No. 230 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; best City references. Call at 325 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; good reference. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SITuation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 226 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook and family baker; no objections to the country; a number of years reference from last place. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st., below 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit for young children; would prefer the entire care of a young baby; City references; notes not answered; is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; is a good baker, and is willing to do some of the washing or ironing in a private family; can give the best of City reference for two years. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 359 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress or chambermaid and nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S nurse or chambermaid by an experienced woman; City references. Apply at 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; will assist in the washing; can be seen for two days at No. 336 East 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation as good plain cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant lady as working housekeeper to a widower's family. Call at No. 109 4th-av., second floor.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., NEW No. 335, for country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL Office for Servants.—German, French, Irish, Protestants and Catholics. No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st. We suit all.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (PROTestant,) aged 34, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's or lady's farm; understands all fancy stock, first-class farmer and gardener, good machine man and laying out of trout ponds; good reference; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry. Address to his last employer, Judge Newton, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, for one week WILLIAM BROWN, Hohokus, N. J.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, (Protestant,) a situation as coachman and groom; well understands his business in all its branches; can be seen by last employer and reference to suit any man when tested in every point; a particular horse fancier. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; understands his business thoroughly; keeps silver in excellent order; would be found a most satisfactory house servant; most respectable City reference from last place. Address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR MY MAN and his wife; the man I can recommend as coachman and gardener, and fully understands the care of a farm, and his wife for laundress of a small family. Direct to W. G., in care of William Mingey, Norwood, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman, (married;) can give first-class references and is not afraid of work; thoroughly understands farming, care of horses, cows, &c. Can be seen at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man, who understands his business, in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City references. Address J. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a regularly trained middle-aged man; is a professional trainer of young horses and first-class City driver; good personal reference. Address M. E., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best references. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who understands his business thoroughly; would make himself generally useful, and can be well recommended. Address E. D. C., Box 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman or groom; has good City reference; will work for moderate wages, and understands his business thoroughly. Address R. W., No. 138 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S OR GROOM'S situation by a Protestant young man recently from Britain, who has had an extensive experience among saddle and harness horses; would make himself generally useful. Address J. D., 360 West 53d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man a situation as coachman or groom, (country preferred,) where he would make himself generally useful; first-class reference. Call on DANIEL, No. 76 Gold-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is a worthy man. Call or address J. S., No. 208 East 37th-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION. A gentleman, having no further use for his coachman, desires to get a place for him. Inquire of Mr. CROMWELL, No. 34 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, by a married Scotchman; can give best City references. Address COACHMAN, No. 12 Washington-square.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHILD'S nurse and seamstress, with City reference, at No. 141 West 43d-st. Apply before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO FINISH his apprenticeship as a carpenter. Address J. G. B., Box No. 101 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A FARMER TO WORK A FARM on shares—60 acres—well situated, in good condition, about thirteen miles from Brooklyn. A GOOD CHANCE FOR A SMART MAN. Address, with reference, C. A. BEDELL, 321 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK FOR A PROTESTANT institution, $15 to $20; a cook, two in family, $16 to $18; a seamstress and operator, and laundress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WELL recommended; wages $14 per month. Apply at No. 257 Madison-av., on Thursday morning, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, pedestals, &c., in exact imitation of all foreign marble. Middlefield Company, No. 1,269 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1870, for the construction of a pavement known as the Stafford Pavement, in Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay this form of pavement.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1869.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5
Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 13
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19
Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, Jan. 26
Marathon, Th'rsd'y, Jan. 27
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin......$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of 5th January will not carry passengers.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Jan. 8, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CALEDONIA.......Jan. 8
COLUMBIA........Jan. 15
EUROPA..........Jan. 22
INDIA...........Jan. 29
CAMBRIA.........Feb. 5
IOWA............Feb. 12

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH..Jan. 5, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.......Jan. 19, at 7½ P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.......Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD....Feb. 9, at noon.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, GRIGG, Saturday, Jan. 8, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $140 to $180. Steerage. $65.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 5—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Jan. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAU[illegible], Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Jan. 6
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...........Jan. 13
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE...........Jan. 20

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO.

The United States Mail Steamship,
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports in the early part of January. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
MERCEDITA,
Captain STARKEY,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without literage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, Thos. H. Morton, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 83 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S.C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail
THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail Jan. 13.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER.....Saturday, Jan. 8
MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE.....Saturday Jan. 15

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by Regular Sailing Packets weekly. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 6 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.;)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN—NAVIGATION RESUMED.—The steamer CONNECTICUT, of the regular Albany and Troy line, will leave Pier No. 44 North River on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, at 6 o'clock P. M., and every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY thereafter until further notice. Freight and passengers for the North and West taken at low rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Fourth—For laying Belgian pavement in Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue.

Fifth—For laying Belgian pavement in West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue.

Sixth—For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,

First—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fifth—Both sides of West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; the southerly side of Fourth-street, between Grove and Barrow streets, and the northerly side of Fourth-street, between Barrow-street and Sixth-avenue.

Sixth—Both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, and the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street. within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, ON BROADway, on Friday last, between Tiffany & Co.'s jewelry store and Amity-st., a pocketbook containing valuable papers and a diamond breastpin and earrings. The finder will receive the above reward by returning the same to MAXWELL & BARKER, No. 100 Franklin-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of C. P. FISCHER & CO. is this day dissolved.
C. P. FISCHER,
ERNESTO FISCHER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of FRANCKE & FISCHER.
J. R. FRANCKE,
C. P. FISCHER,
AXEL P. FRANCKE,
ERNESTO FISCHER.

CLEMENS FISCHER will sign the firm per procuration.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE OWEN, SMITH OWEN, WILLIAM H. HISCOX and REUBEN L. ALLEN, under the name of G. & S. OWEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WILLIAM H. HISCOX retiring from the firm. The remaining partners will continue the business under the same firm name, and settle all accounts of the late firm.
GEORGE OWEN,
SMITH OWEN,
WM. C. HISCOX,
REUBEN L. ALLEN.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under firms of CALDWELL, GORDON & CO., at Philadelphia and New-York, and of HALL, CALDWELL & CO. at Boston, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
S. CALDWELL, JR.
F. A. HALL.
N. P. GORDON.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869. SAM. B. YOUNG.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 227 Broadway.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free from Government tax.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—THIS IS to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of COCHRAN, HAMILTON & CO., in the City of New-York; the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Stock Brokerage business, wholly on commission, including the buying and selling on commission of bonds, gold and securities; the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General partners, ROBERT COCHRAN, WILLIAM H. HAMILTON and HENRY CLAPP, all of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York; special partner, WELLINGTON CLAPP, of said City of New-York; the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of $50,000 in cash; the partnership is to commence on the 3d day of January, 1870, and will terminate on the 1st day of January, 1873.

ROBT. COCHRAN,
WM. H. HAMILTON, } General partners.
HENRY CLAPP,
WELLINGTON CLAPP, Special partner.
(5c. rev. stamp—canceled.)

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of PATON, STEWART & CO., in New-York and London, is dissolved from and after this date.

Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidating the unsettled business of the copartnership.
THOMAS PATON,
DAVID STEWART,
R. BALLANTINE,
DEC. 31, 1869. WM. C. HICKS.

R. BALLANTINE will continue the agency and commission business at No. 4 Coleman-st., London, on his own account.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers succeed to the business of PATON, STEWART & CO., and will continue the dry goods importing and commission business, under the firm of HICKS, BARR & CO., at Nos. 138 and 140 Duane-st.
WM. C. HICKS,
WM. A. BARR,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870. EDGAR S. HICKS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of MORAN & GOULD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THEODORE T. MORAN,
WM. R. GOULD, JR.
NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1869.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of MORAN & MURRAY, for the transaction of a general stock and banking business, at No. 38 Pine-st.
THEODORE T. MORAN,
BYRON MURRAY, JR.,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
1st JANUARY, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of LEAVITT & GOULD, for the purpose of transacting a stock brokerage commission business, and have taken an office at No. 51 Exchange-place, near Broad-st.
HENRY S. LEAVITT,
WM. R. GOULD.
JAN. 1, 1870.

JAN. 1, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF THE undersigned, as Bankers and Brokers, in Philadelphia and New-York, under the name of SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., expired 31st ultimo, and was by mutual consent dissolved.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
HOWELL W. BICKLEY.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH will succeed to the business of the late firm in Philadelphia, under the name of D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.

EDMUND D. RANDOLPH and HOWELL W. BICKLEY will continue the business in New-York, the style of the house to be EDMUND D. RANDOLPH & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
(Signed,)
J. F. UNDERHILL,
G. G. HAVEN,
A. FINDLAY, JR.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of J. F. UNDERHILL & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO., at the same offices, No. 62 Wall-st.
(Signed,)
J. F. UNDERHILL,
A. FINDLAY, JR.,
B. L. SMYTH.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of LEONARD, RHOADES & GROSVENOR, is hereby dissolved by limitation. Mr. WM. B. LEONARD retires from the business; either member will sign in liquidation.
WM. B. LEONARD,
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
JAS. B. M. GROSVENOR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of RHOADES & GROSVENOR, and will continue the dry goods commission business as heretofore, at No. 54 Leonard-st.
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
JAN. 1, 1870. JAS. B. M. GROSVENOR.

NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under name of WHITEHOUSE & CO., expires THIS DAY by limitation. Mr. E. M. WHITEHOUSE, owing to ill health, will retire from active business.

The business of the house will be continued under the name of WHITEHOUSE & CO., by Mr. W. T. PHIPARD, (who is partner in our present firm,) and Mr. JOHN L. BUTLER, as general partners, with a special capital of $100,000, contributed equally by Messrs. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE and DAVID G. LEGGET. (of late firm of Schench, Rutherford & Co.)
(Signed,) WHITEHOUSE & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SWAN & PAYSON, is this day dissolved.
OTIS D. SWAN,
GEORGE P. PAYSON,
WILLIAM S. ALEXANDER, JR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

The business of the late firm of SWAN & PAYSON will be continued by the undersigned under the partnership style of OTIS D. SWAN & CO.
OTIS D. SWAN,
WILLIAM S. ALEXANDER, JR.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. GEORGE WESTFELDT, OF NEW-York, and Mr. JOHN DENNISTOUN, Jr., are admitted as partners in our firms, here and in New-York.

In the latter place the style of the firm will be DENNISTOUN, WESTFELDT & CO.

Mr. THOMAS SELLAR retires from both our firms, and returns to his former position as senior partner in the firm of Messrs. THOMAS SELLAR & CO., Liverpool.
DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a banking and commercial business, under the firm name of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, at No. 10 Wall-st.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. JOHN W. ELLIS, (LATE PRESIdent of the First National Bank of Cincinnati,) has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. We shall continue the regular banking business as heretofore.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of VAN WART, McCOY & CO., having expired by its own limitation, the undersigned will carry on the business under the firm name VAN WART & M'COY.
IRVING VAN WART,
J. FRANCIS M'COY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of ALFRED BRIDGEMAN & SON, and will continue the seed business as heretofore at No. 876 Broadway.
ALFRED BRIDGEMAN,
ALFRED T. BRIDGEMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1. 1870.

HAVING ADMITTED MY BROTHER, Mr. TAYLOR CAMPBELL, as a partner, the firm in future will be SAMUEL CAMPBELL & CO.
(Signed,) SAMUEL CAMPBELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. WILLARD M. NEWELL HAS this day retired from our firm, and Mr. CHARLES M. NEWELL is admitted a partner therein. NEWELL BROTHERS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. No. 15 Murray-st.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD SLADE and Mr. WILLIAM TURNBULL are partners in our house from this date.
JAN. 1, 1870. E. R. DIBLEE & CO.

WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND JOHN K. MYERS, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm.
JAN. 1, 1870. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

G. THEODORE DUCKWITZ IS ASsociated with us as a partner from this date.
STANTON, SHELDON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1. 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

OFFICE OF FOWLER & WILSON, No. 28 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of FOWLER & WILSON, for the transaction of a commission business in the buying and selling of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government and other Securities. Respectfully yours,
MORTIMER L. FOWLER,
GEORGE W. WILSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SCOTT, WALTER & CO. in Philadelphia and Boston, and WALTER BROTHERS & CO. in New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed,)
JOHN C. SCOTT,
WM. B. SCOTT,
FRANK WALTER,
HARRY WALTER,
JOHN C. SCOTT, JR.,
HOWARD WALTER.

NO. 205 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the wholesale coal business, under the firm name of WALTER, DONALDSON & CO., in the Cities of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston.
(Signed,)
B. B. THOMAS,
FRANK WALTER,
HARRY WALTER,
ROBT. C. THOMAS,
SAM. T. DONALDSON,
HOWARD WALTER.

JAN. 1, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF YOUNGS & CORLEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. A. YOUNGS still continues the packing-box business at No. 22 Worth-st., and the lumber business at the foot of 3d-st., East River. Either of the undersigned will sign in liquidation.
D. A. YOUNGS,
CHRISTOPHER CORLEY.

JAN. 1, 1870.

THE FIRM OF RUFUS HATCH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the members of the late firm will continue their offices at No. 17 Broad-st. Mr. RUFUS HATCH will settle the business of the late firm of RUFUS HATCH & CO.
H. H. BAXTER,
RUFUS HATCH,
JAMES M. SELOVER,
WILLIAM LEMMON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WILLIAM RYLE, JR., & CO. has been dissolved this day. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated and its business continued at No. 297 Broadway, by WM. RYLE, Jr.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMed a copartnership, under the firm name of TYERS & TALBOT, for the transaction of the China business hitherto conducted by R. R. Tyers.
RICHARD R. TYERS,
JAN. 1, 1870. AUGUSTUS TALBOT.

THE IMPORTING BUSINESS OF THE above firm will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of JOHN LOWITZ & CO., he having this day admitted Mr. OTTO VON HEIN as a partner.
NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. JOHN LOWITZ.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between G. W. WATTS and WM. REDMOND, Jr., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

MR. JOHN S. BARNES BECOMES A partner in our house from this date. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the same firm name.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. HENRY C. LAIGHT IN CONSEquence of impaired health, retires this day from our firm.
DUTILH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

MR. HENRY F. SEWALL, WHO has heretofore signed for us by procuration, is to-day admitted as a partner in our house.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

NEW-ORLEANS, 1st January, 1870.

MR. R. J. CROSS THIS DAY BECOMES a partner in our firm, and Mr. C. G. RAMSAY retires from it. GEO. WESTFELDT & CO.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of N. BANGS WILLIAMS, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. OSBORNE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Osborne, of the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1870.
ja5-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT WILSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GARDNER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Gardner in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of January, 1870.
ja5-law3W* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY M. McDONALD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry M. McDonald, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of December, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d22-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM C. PRINCE and ROBERT PRINCE, Jr., bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham C. Prince and Robert Prince, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of December, A. D., 1869.
ja5-law3wW* GEO. WAYLAND, Assignee.

NO. 2,063.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY M. McDONALD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry M. McDonald, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Dec. 17, 1869.
L. L. VAN ALLEN, Assignee,
d22-law3wW* No. 134 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL TO BE had in the County of Richmond.—WILLIAM MULLER, plaintiff, against MARIA SAUNDERS, Simon M. Saunders, George Wilcox and Omar Pease, trustees of the community of Shakers, in Enfield, Connecticut, Leonard Hunt, Julie Caroline Herkenrath, William M. Fliess and Theodore A. Meyer, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, in the said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 77 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 25, 1869. JAMES ESCHWEGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond at Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on the 29th day of November, 1869. JAMES ESCHWEGE,
d1-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET,
for the first time in three years.

With Mr. D. W. Waller......as the..........Ghost
Mr. Theo. Hamilton.......as the...........King
Mr. W. E. Sheridan.......as...........Laertes
Mr. D. C. Anderson.......as...........Polonius
Mr. Chas. Peters..........as the....First Grave Digger
Miss Fanny Morant........as the..........Queen
Miss Blanche De Bar......as...........Ophelia

Entirely new scenery....by William & Russell Smith
Costumes..........by...........Thos. Joyce
Properties.........by...........J. P. Deuel
Machinery.........by.....Dunne and Assistants.

FIRST HAMLET MATINEE
On SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 1.

SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great character of
MEG MERRILIES,
In the beautiful and picturesque drama of
GUY MANNERING.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 P. M.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

THIS EVENING, 4th TIME, CENTRAL PARK. } Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. Tom Owens, Mr. Curran, Mr. Peck, Mr. Quigley, Miss Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sefton, Miss Fanny Green.

THURSDAY, (sixteenth time)—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
FRIDAY, (fifth time)—WILD OATS.
SATURDAY, (fifth time)—CENTRAL PARK.

On MONDAY next, Jan. 10, will be produced, after careful preparation, with new music, scenery, appointments and costumes, Mr. T. W. Robertson's fine Military Drama,
OURS.

SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF GEO. L. FOX.
FIRST MATINEE. FIRST MATINEE.
FIRST MATINEE. FIRST MATINEE.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
FERGUSSON TROTTER, OF PICCADILLI, }..........GEO. L. FOX.
Supported by the following ladies and gentlemen: Messrs. Studley, Mortimer, Becks, Ryner, Cushman, &c.; Mesdames Longmore, Vernon, Wright, Noble, &c.
BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENERY,
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
introducing to the audience
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

THIS CONSERVATORY, established upon identical principles, and ranking with the first of its kind in Europe, possesses the combination of advantages necessary for a rapid acquisition of that superior musical education for which its sister institutes abroad are so justly celebrated. By bringing together the ablest instructors of Europe and America, and concentrating their genius and skill at one fountain head, a Musical University has been formed, furnishing similar facilities for the study of music, at a price within the reach of all, as universities afford for the attainment of the highest standard of knowledge in the various branches of learning and science.

CLASS TEACHING, here applied to the study of music, substantiates the fact—established by experience of centuries in other classes of colleges—that this method of musical tuition cannot be equaled, when the best talents and care are employed in their conduct and management; the most brilliant and eminent of musicians are graduates of the Conservatories of Germany, Italy and France, where this system originated and is pursued; and our native Institute supplies abundant evidences that no longer to those Conservatories alone does this honor belong.

TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

TO AVOID CONFUSION in appointing the DAYS and HOURS of instruction, applications for admission will be RECEIVED ONLY at the General Conservatory Offices,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York,
No. 128 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SECOND CONCERT—Saturday, Jan. 8, 8 P. M.
GENERAL REHEARSAL—Friday, Jan. 7, 2½ P. M.
OLE BULL,
S. B. MILLS,
ORCHESTRA OF 100,
CARL BERGMANN.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

FREDERIC LOUIS RITTER,
LECTURER ON THE HISTORY OF MUSIC,
AT WEBER'S ROOMS,
5th-av., corner West 16th-st.,
Fifth and last lecture TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870, 8 P. M.
INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
Admission, $1.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S

READINGS
will be given in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on
THURSDAY EVENING, 13TH INST.
Mr. Vandenhoff's address is No. 15 Washington-place.

GRAND CONCERT AT THE MURray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5. The following distinguished artists have volunteered their services: Miss Agnes Perring, soprano; Miss Laura Perring, contralto; reading, Miss Sadie Cole; J. Ernest Perring, tenor; Edwin Marsden, tenor; Gustavus Northup, baritone; Harry Sanderson, pianist; conductor, Mr. J. Ernest Perring.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.

The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.

Terms—$600 per annum.

A CARD.—PUPILS COMMENCING THE New Year at Goldsmith's College will be received at half price. Specialties—Penmanship and book-keeping; day and evening. Ladies' classes at 11 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.; $5 for a course of ten lessons; success guaranteed. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLlege and Writing Parlors for Ladies will open MONDAY, Jan. 10, at Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

GARDNER INSTITUTE

FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 34 WEST 32D ST.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,
Principals.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.

WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4.
S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, N. A. LESPINASSE and V. PREVOST, Principals. French the language of the school. Preparatory courses for West Point, Troy College and business. Circulars at Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $210.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY SERVICE of the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., will be held on the evening of the Epiphany, THURSDAY, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. PADDOCK, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, will, by request, repeat his sermon delivered at the opening of the Board of Missions, and an offering will be made for Foreign and Domestic Missions. The attendance of the clergy generally, and of all interested in the work of Missions, is respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
MATINEE AT 2—EVENING AT 8.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
LITTLE EM'LY.
A dramatic version, in four acts, from the pen of Andrew Halliday, Esq., of an exquisite story by
CHARLES DICKENS,
Which has proved A PERFECT SUCCESS.
TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AT 2 O'CLOCK,
SPECIAL MATINEE
OF
LITTLE EM'LY.
MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1870,
Mr. FECHTER will make his first appearance in America.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
MR. CHARLES FECHTER.
"I cannot wish my friend a better audience than he will have in the American people, and I cannot wish them a better actor than they will find in my friend."
—DICKENS.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer take great pleasure in announcing the arrival in this country of
MR. FECHTER,
THE RECOGNIZED REPRESENTATIVE
ACTOR
of the
EUROPEAN STAGE,
who will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN
ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 1870,
in the title role in Victor Hugo's
GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY
of
RUY BLAS,
which is acknowledged to be one of the most
EFFECTIVE DRAMAS OF THE MODERN STAGE.
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
the leading actress of the English stage (who will on this occasion make her debut before an American audience,) and a company of
FIRST CLASS ARTISTS
are specially engaged to support Mr. Fechter.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Notwithstanding the enormous expense attendant upon this engagement—greater than was ever incurred in the presentation of any dramatic artist on the American stage—the Management respectfully announce that there will be
NO ADVANCE IN THE REGULAR PRICES,
with the single exception of the limited number of orchestra stalls, upon which an additional charge of 50 cents will be made.

By thus placing the choice seats beyond the reach of speculators it is believed that the best interests of the public will be served and protection secured from fraud and extortion.

THE FIRST SALE OF SECURED SEATS
will commence on
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1870,
AT 9 O'CLOCK,
at the Box Office, Niblo's Garden.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL MATINEE
of the beautiful spectacle drama entitled
LITTLE EM'LY.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY.)
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY.)
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY.)
AT TWO O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
A New Burlesque at 2 every day. | WITHOUT A NAME. WITHOUT A NAME. WITHOUT A NAME. | A New Burlesque at 2 every day.
Misses OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, Misses WOOD and BERNARD, J. M. WARD, MORTON, CHARLES, DEBONAY, MARSDEN.
ON VIEW ALL DAY,
THE ORIGINAL OF ALL THE "CARDIFF" GIANTS.
THE GRAND MENAGERIE OF SAVAGE ANIMALS.
THE SUPERB ARRAY OF LIVING BIRDS,
THE MAMMOTH AQUARIUM OF LIVING FISH.
THE GRAND CORNET PROMENADE CONCERTS.
AT 8 EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Last nights of | DORA BELLA. | Lisa Weber
Last nights of | DORA BELLA. | Burlesque
Last nights of | DORA BELLA. | Combination.
LISA WEBER, HARLAND, WILMORE, HALL, AND RIGHTON.
NEXT MONDAY AT 8.........................IXION!

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.............................DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE CHARMING FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
introducing a marvellously-trained
TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
pronounced by the public and the Press
A PRODUCTION OF EXQUISITE BEAUTY.
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS OF SURPASSING BRILLIANCY,
introducing the principal artists of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS COMPANY.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN

Will deliver his
TWO POPULAR LECTURES,
"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN PARIS,"
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1870, at 8 o'clock,
"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND,"
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1870, at 8 o'clock,
In the Hall of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.,
FOR THE BENEFIT
of the
MISSION WORK OF ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH
FOR DEAF MUTES.
Mr. MIRON A. WARD WILL PRESIDE AT THE ORGAN.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, (numbered,) $1 for each, or $1 50 for both lectures—may be procured at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.
THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

1870. 1870.
"LA COTERIE OF NEW-YORK."
SECOND ANNUAL GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

Subscription tickets can now be obtained at the offices of the principal hotels throughout the City.

C. T. JONES, President. E. H. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.
A. J. HUNDON, Vice-President.
GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr. Treasurer.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S "WAR WITH ENGLAND" appointments: Trenton, 4th; Northampton, 5th; Thompsonville, 6th; Danbury, 7th; Springfield, 8th; Tammany, "OLD FOGIES," next Sunday. Crowded houses.

CENTRAL HALL, NO. 37 BOWERY.—THE only living two-headed girl in the world. Excitement unabated. Hours of reception, 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 9.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierpont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

On Monday morning, Jan. 10, a small private class will commence, which will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 10½ o'clock. Families desirous of attending will please send names.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S CLASSES FOR DANCing, No. 64 West 34th-st.—Second term—Two private classes will be formed, one for families on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 1½ P. M.; the other for small children on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 10½ A. M. For particulars please call at the Academy after 4 P. M.

MRS. HLASKO'S CLASSES FOR DANCing for small children at No. 64 West 34th-st.—Second term—TUESDAY at 2½ P. M. and SATURDAY at 9½ A. M.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday. at 8 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

A rare opportunity is offered to an enterprising merchant tailor, with a capital of $8,500, to purchase a first-class Broadway custom business; location unsurpassed. Impaired health compels a surrender of the business. Address A. B. C., New-York Post Office.

A MOST LUCRATIVE AND GENTLEmanly business to be disposed of.—One of the finest chop houses down town; the whole of the purchase money can be made in one year. Those only who possess means can apply to J. PRENTICE, No. 164 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—WILL BE SOLD cheap, an old established printing house, with a paper bag manufactory attached, doing a fine business. To be sold before 15th inst. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr..............................Proprietor
BENEFIT OF
ALICE DUNNING.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1870,
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
Mr. Peter White.........WM. HORACE LINGARD
Mrs. Peter White.................ALICE DUNNING
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
LINGARD'S SKETCHES.
New series.
MRS. HOWARD PAUL
in her wonderful imitations of SIMS REEVES.
PLUTO.
(Reconstructed.)
During the piece will be introduced a new grand
CANCAN
and
SHOO FLY.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF W. H. LINGARD.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

Nearly ready, Jos. C. Foster's grand spectacular and legendary romance, entitled the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
which will be produced on a scale of unexampled magnificence.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

CARD.
WM. HORACE LINGARD
returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public of New-York generally, and respectfully announces that his
BENEFIT
will take place on the evening of
FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1870,
when a most ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME will be offered, and on which occasion, in order to remove an impression which appears to prevail in many minds, that the wonderful and rapid changes in dress and character of his sketches are effected by collusion with a double or confederate, Mr. Lingard will enlighten the public on his modus operandi, by
DRESSING AND UNDRESSING
In presence
OF THE AUDIENCE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway. Every night at 8. Sole Lessee and Manager....... AUGUSTIN DALY
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday)—BENEFIT OF E. L. DAVENPORT, and last time of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
THURSDAY—THE BUSYBODY. A tremendous hit. FRIDAY—THE BUSYBODY. Fourth time. SATURDAY—THE BUSYBODY. Lewis as Marplot. MATINEE Saturday next at 2—The Busybody. Jan. 12—SURF—Olive Logan's American Comedy.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.
TO-NIGHT—Third appearance of ALLEN, PETTENGILL, DELEHANTY and HENGLER'S Entire Band of Minstrels in BAD DICKEY. New Farce, The Highwayman's Holiday. Parker's Cardiff Giant. Hercules Arizona, Punch and Judy. Six theatres open. Admission 50 cents. MATINEE SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

New drama, HERO THE SAVAGE, the Foundling of the Desolate Island. COBBLER AND TAILOR. NAT FELL, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime!
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Frisco's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERRMANN.

THIS WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
OF THE GREAT HERRMANN,
IN AN IMMENSE PROGRAMME.
AND MME. HERRMANN,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
will sing two operatic selections.
LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT.
Immense success of the big programme.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
OF HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
AND OF MME. HERRMANN.
Tickets sold at Schirmer's and the Academy.

AMERICUS CLUB

ANNUAL BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870.
TICKETS, ADMITTING ONE GENTLEMAN AND LADIES,
FIVE DOLLARS.

Private boxes can be secured by applying to
Judge JOHN SCOTT,
No. 237 Broadway.

LECTURES

PROFESSOR DOREMUS' LECTURES

MAGNIFICENT EXPERIMENTS.
Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st.

Course tickets (reserved seats) obtained at Association rooms, (where seats must be selected from plan,) and at book and music stores on Broadway.

P. T. BARNUM, ESQ.,

WILL LECTURE ON
SUCCESS,
at the Universalist Church, Bleecker-st., corner of Downing, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Lee Literary Association. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Fifth lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1870, at Steinway Hall, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq. Subject—*Street Life in Europe.* Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
JAMES J. BURNET,
Chairman Lecture Committee.
FREDERICK H. GROSZ,
Secretary Lecture Committee.

Special attention is called to the change of lectures fourth and fifth as published on ticket course, they having exchanged dates.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN, THE BLIND preacher, will deliver his popular lecture entitled *What a Blind Man Saw in Paris,* at Steinway Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1870, for the benefit of the Workingwomen's Protective Union, located at No. 48 Bleecker-st. Tickets may be obtained at all the principal book and music stores, ticket offices No. 114 Broadway and No. 9 Astor House, box office Steinway Hall, and at the door. Doors open at 7, lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF FREE Lectures on Science and Art, in the large hall of the Cooper Union, will begin on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock precisely, when Professor EBELL will deliver the first of four lectures on "ANIMAL LIFE."

The course will be continued on each following Saturday Evening until further notice.

Admission will be by tickets, which can be had gratuitously on application at the office or reading room of the Cooper Union, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

A SIXTY MINUTES' CHAT ABOUT China and Japan, by STEPHEN MASSETT (Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville), will be delivered for the benefit of the Sunday School of the Memorial Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the school-room, corner of Waverley-place and West 11th-st. Tickets, 50 cents, can be procured at the door.

REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, THE blind preacher, will deliver his new lecture, *What a Blind Man Saw in Paris,* at the new hall of Y. M. C. A., 4th-av. and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 309, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32d sts.—A family being obliged to vacate a very desirable suite of rooms, consisting of an entire second floor of six communicating rooms, will let the same, with private table, handsomely furnished; offer unexceptionable references as to board and appointments of house.

ROOM TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY residing in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will let, without board, to a respectable single gentleman, a large well furnished room, in second story, with southern exposure and all conveniences, for $10 per week. Address J. R., Box No. 934 Post Office.

NO. 31 WEST 39TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway, a handsome suite of rooms on second floor to let, with first-class board or private table; also a single room with grate fire; references given and required.

NO. 16 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT House; a handsomely furnished second floor, with private table if desired; also, one room on third floor with board, in this first-class house. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN their own house, desire to rent several handsome apartments, with superior board. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

A FAMILY HAVING TWO PLEASant hall rooms would like to rent them to gentlemen, with good table, at moderate terms; references. No. 216 West 15th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 48 West 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms, with or without board: references required.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO LARGE handsomely-furnished rooms may be had with board, at No. 29 West 18th-st. Family small, house large.

NO. 12 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREvoort House; a suite of apartments handsomely furnished; three second-story front rooms, closets, &c., with first-class board; private table if desired.

NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., has changed hands; been newly furnished; pleasant rooms, with board, en suite or singly.

NO. 21 WEST 18TH-ST.—PARLOR and sleeping room to let, with board, to first-class parties. References exchanged.

NO. 4 WEST 21ST-ST.—A FAMILY wishes to let a handsome parlor and bedroom with board, to a gentleman and his wife.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, for gentlemen; full or partial board; references exchanged. Call at No. 8 East 10th-st.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, No. 230 West 59th-st., fronting Central Park.

TO LET—AT NO. 27 EAST 9TH-ST., CORNER University-place, pleasant rooms with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child; would require two furnished rooms above 14th-st., and between Lexington and 6th avs.; price not to exceed $35 per week, including fire and gas: references must be first-class. Address H. C., Box No. 2,190 Post Office.

THE NEW BLOCKADE.

New-York Harbor to be Filled Up.

Alarming Encroachments of New-Jersey.

What that State Proposes to Steal—History of the Water Line Conflict—Will Congress Save Us.

A bill is now before Congress, originating in the Senate of the United States, and known as Senate bill No. 563, entitled "A bill for the preservation of the harbors of the United States against encroachments," which, in its scope and purport, is of the utmost importance to the City of New-York. In general terms, it is the intent of this proposed law to prevent damage occurring to any harbor in the country, by reason either of the natural action of tide water, or by the acts of private individuals or corporations in extending the shore line anywhere, or by extending into the natural channelways what is known as "made land," and thereby preventing the proper influx and efflux of tidal water. Though this be the general scope of the bill, its passage will have a direct effect on our own municipal commercial interests—in fact the proposed enactment was inspired by the necessity, becoming daily more apparent, of prompt and positive action on the part of our authorities to preserve the facilities afforded by New-York Harbor to vessels of even the largest draught of water. The subject matter of the bill in question will come up for consideration in the Chamber of Commerce at the meeting of that body to-morrow, and with a view to laying the facts in the case before the public, who are all interested in the commercial prosperity of our Metropolis, we give below a synoptical history of the dangers which threaten our ahrbor, and of the means proposed to thwart them. The encroachments which are tending to make New-York Harbor less and less advantageous as a commercial *entrepôt* are of long continuance, and come from our neighboring State, New-Jersey.

As early as 1855, it was evident that a system of "shoaling" was being pursued on the Jersey shore, and, to some extent, on our own side of the harbor, whereby serious inconvenience was rightfully predicted as likely to ensue, if the causes whereby the shoals were being created were not summarily abolished. In order that there should be no complaint of inaction on our own part, should we demand positive action to be taken by New-Jersey, the New-York Legislature, in 1855, appointed a Commission for the purpose of preserving the harbor from encroachment, both public and private, already dangerous, and to determine a permanent outline of shore for the future. These Commissioners were PRESTON KING, of St. Lawrence; JOHN L. TALCOTT, of Erie; GEO. W. PATTERSON, of Chautauqua; JOHN VANDERBILT, of Kings, and JAMES BOWEN, of Westchester. Not one of the Commission, it will be seen, was from the City of New-York, it being the desire of the Legislature to select for the purpose intended a class of gentlemen who had no special pecuniary interest in the matter to be investigated, and whose report, when made, might be declared to be perfectly free from bias, and thus have more weight in bringing about favorable action on the part of New-Jersey. The Commissioners, in order to get the best available facts on which to base their report, applied to the then President of the United States—FRANKLIN PIERCE—to have appointed, to assist them in making the necessary investigation, certain experts whose authority could not be questioned, so far as any numerical statement that might be contained in their report was concerned. President PIERCE acceded to the Commissioners' request, and appointed for the desired purpose General J. G. TOTTEN, Chief of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army; A. D. BACHE, Esq., Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and (now) Admiral C. H. DAVIS, United States Navy. The survey instituted by these gentlemen was completed in 1847, and a report thereof made to the Legislature, by whom it was legalized, fixing and determining the exterior shore line, and putting the harbor under the control of the Pilot Commissioners. Subsequently Governor OLDEN, of New-Jersey, was visited by parties having an interest in the preservation of the harbor for commercial purposes, and a promise was obtained from him that he would recommend, in his next Message to the Legislature of that State, the taking of similar action by New-Jersey as had already been adopted by the Legislature of New-York, and thus fix forever the exterior lines of the harbor on both sides. Governor OLDEN fulfilled his promise, and recommended the proposed course of action, but the interests of riparian owners, of a certain railroad corporation, and the shadpole interests, proved to be too strong to allow of the passage through the Legislature of any measure looking to the fixing of the New-Jersey shore line, and the whole thing was suffered to pass over without action, notwithstanding the Governor's recommendation. Thus matters have remained until the present time. Meanwhile projects have been set on foot for putting upon the market "made land" extending harborward from the New-Jersey shore, having as its base the land under water adjacent thereto. The right and title to these submerged lands between the actual shore and the bay channel, it is claimed by New-Jersey, are vested in that State, and convenient disposal of part of them has been made to the New-Jersey Central Railroad, which runs for some distance almost parallel with the shore line. It would appear, however, that there is a contradiction in the terms of the compact made between the States of New-York and New-Jersey in 1834, whereby, although the right of control over all the waters of the bay and of the lands thereunder up to low-water mark is plainly given to New-York, the jurisdiction over the same submerged lands, up to the middle of Hudson River, is given to New-Jersey. We quote the two sections embodying this seeming contradiction:

> The State of New-York shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the Bay of New-York; and of and over all the waters of Hudson River lying west of Manhattan Island, to the south of the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and of and over the lands covered by the said waters of the low-water mark on the westerly or New-Jersey side thereof; subject to the following rights of property and of jurisdiction of the State of New-Jersey, that is to say:
>
> 1. The State of New-Jersey shall have the exclusive right of property in and to the land under water, lying west of the middle of the Bay of New-York and west of the middle of that part of the Hudson River which lies between Manhattan Island and New-Jersey.

The importance of making a final determination as to the respective rights of the two States over the submerged lands in question has long been felt, and attempts were made from time to time to fix the boundaries of respective jurisdiction. In 1867 it was found that the New-Jersey Central Railroad was determined to encroach on the waters of the harbor, and the Pilot Commissioners determined to prevent, if possible, the prospective damage likely to accrue to the harbor in consequence. A bill was accordingly drawn up providing for the appointment of three Commissioners in the service of the United States to determine the exterior shore line for New-Jersey, as had already been done, in 1857, for the New-York side. Senator E. D. MORGAN introduced the bill; but it would appear that, for some reason or other, instead of going to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, where it rightfully belonged, it was referred to the Senate Committee on Judiciary, and there slept the sleep of death, no notice whatever having been taken of it. Now another bill has been introduced, (No. 563, above referred to,) appointing General A. A. HUMPHREYS, Chief of the United States Engineer Corps, Professor B. PIERCE, of the U. S. Coast Survey, Commodore ALDEN, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and five subordinates, all now in Government employ, (so that no additional appropriation will be needed to carry forward the measure,) to make the contemplated survey, and finally fix the boundary of jurisdiction.

The lands in question, now submerged, but on which the New-Jersey people propose to base "made land," and to thus increase the contracted dimensions of that State, extend from Constable's Point, nearly opposite the mouth of the Kill Von Kull, parallel with the present bay shore line, to nearly the point of starting of the Liberty-street Ferry on the New-Jersey side—this ferry, by-the-by, being the property of the New-Jersey Central Railroad—or about opposite Pier No. 1, North River. The surface thus proposed to be taken into New-Jersey, or, to speak more properly, to be stolen from New-York Harbor, covers a distance averaging one-half mile in width by four and a half miles in length—about two and a quarter square miles, or 1,600 acres. Suppose the filling in of this 1,600 acres to be accomplished, and, counting thirteen lots to the acre, we have 20,800 lots of land, the value of which will inure to the New-Jerseyites, while our harbor facilities are correspondingly injured. It remains to be seen whether this enormous swindle is to be perpetrated without a protest on the part of New-York. The Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting to-day, will doubtless take proper measures to forestall the designs of the corporation in whose interest this wrong is to be perpetrated. No action of the Chamber will be more effective than a hearty indorsement on its part of the proposed bill now before Congress. The Advisory Council—General TOTTEN, Professor BACHE and Commodore DAVIS—in their general report to the Harbor Commissioners, in October, 1856, speak of the necessity of preserving the freedom of the harbor tides, which will be interrupted if the Jersey shore is extended outwards, as contemplated, in this wise:

> The paramount importance of the "free influx and efflux of the tide waters" is a principle more frequently and more earnestly than any other insisted on by all the British engineers, from SMEATON, one of the fathers of the profession, to the RUSSELL, RENNIE and STEVENSON of to-day. And well it may be; for it is the principle which, from a variety of causes, but chiefly from actual defects in the rivers and harbors of Great Britain, has been more fatally violated than most other of the fundamental principles of engineering in tidal harbors. It is, also, the principle which has been most frequently and most successfully relied upon in projects of improvement. From its violation have sprung most of the cases of deterioration recorded in the Commissioners' reports; and from its application, or from the application of that fundamental principle which involves the inverse process, have resulted most of the reported cases of amelioration. So deeply are the British engineers impressed with the conviction that this principle lies at the bottom of all others, that one writer, whose experience and observation are confined to his own country, and who relies solely on British authorities, has stated it in the following broad and general terms: "The navigable condition of the channels at the entrances and over the bars of tidal rivers, especially as to permanence and capacity, is entirely dependent on the influx and efflux of tidal water." * * * But, though our own experience and observation would lead us to qualify this mode of expressing it, still the principle itself is primary and essential. It should never be overlooked, even where the tide is small and the river large; and in the Hudson its just appreciation is of great consequence. The breadth of the Hudson at its mouth, between the face of the canal basin in Jersey City and the line of bulkhead in New-York City, is about one mile. The tide tables of the Coast Survey give for the average rise of the tide in the harbor four feet and three-tenths. At the turning of the flood tide, therefore, there is superimposed upon what, for distinction, may be called the water of the river, a body of water of which the sectional area is about 22,000 square feet. If we compute the weight of the body of water contained at high tide between this transverse section, and one across the river, a mile above Spuyten Duyvil Creek, the perpendicular depth of the stratum being the average rise of the tide, we shall find that it amounts to about forty millions of tons weight. Nor is this all; the motion of the tide water is propagated throughout the whole mass down to the very bottom; during the flood, the velocity varies as the square root of the depth; during the ebb, we must assume the mean velocity established by the Coast Survey. Now, when the momentum resulting from the combined velocity and weight of the whole mass, estimated at 327,000,000 of tons, and the consequent scouring power are brought to the reader's consideration, we are spared the necessity of urging any further the duty of fully recognizing the principle in question, or the necessity of excusing ourselves for the exercise of the utmost prudence in the assignment of the limits of construction in Hudson River.

In a subsequent report made in 1864, the same Advisory Council say they feel entirely safe in repeating the cautions previously given as to encroachments on the Bay and Harbor of New-York, and as to the preservation of the lines drawn by them "to prevent the cupidity of individuals from encroaching upon one of the best harbors of the United States, if, indeed, not of the world."

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Cigar Makers on Strike.

The annual meeting of Cigar Makers' Union No. 90 was held last evening at the Turne Halle, in Orchard-street. From the report of the treasurer it appears that the receipts during 1869 amounted to $1,410, and the expenditures to $717 17. The amount in bank is $4,000. There are upwards of one thousand members belonging to the association, all Germans. Nearly all the old officers were reëlected for the ensuing term.

It was announced that the strike at No. 15 Cedar-street is still in progress. The men engaged receive $10 per week.

Another strike was announced—at GERSHEL'S establishment, in Maiden-lane. Some fifteen men are employed here, and an intended reduction of $1 per thousand cigars being made known, they quit work in a body. The strikers will also be supported out of the funds of the Union.

The Chippers' and Finishers' Association met last night. They report their society in a flourishing condition. They receive from $2 to $3 per day.

The operative painters held their quarterly meeting last evening, and report $3,000 in the hands of the treasurer. They are arguing the efficacy of permitting articled apprentices to stop working for non-society employers.

Last night the Shoe Clerks' Early Closing Association waited in a body on Messrs. DAVIDSON & SON, and also several other houses, and demanded of them that they close at 8 P. M. in the future. DAVIDSON refused to comply. In the grand procession now being arranged by the dry goods clerks, the shoe clerks will also take part.

BROOKLYN TRADES.

At the meeting of the journeymen marble cutters of Brooklyn last evening, it was agreed to lower the wages from $4 50, the present rate, to $4 per day, the same to take effect from Monday next and continue until the 10th of March. The law binding all members to work in Society shops only, is suspended so as to allow all members full opportunity of getting employment.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Laborers' Union, last evening, at their Hall in Atlantic-street, a member who had violated the laws of the Union by working under the regular wages, was fined $10, but refused to pay the amount, and was consequently stricken from the roll of membership.

Custom House Cartage Districts.

The new orders in regard to carting have been signed by Mr. GRINNELL, and they will be acted upon immediately. The new orders seem to meet with the approval of merchants and importers. The new districts are defined as follows:

District No. 1—Commences at Pier No. 21 East River; thence through Fulton-street to Pier No. 23, North River; thence southerly and northerly along the outer lines of piers and wharves back to Pier No. 21 East River, the place of beginning. All cartage within these bounds, and in Fulton-street, and on Pier No. 21 East river, and Pier No. 23 North River, shall constitute the First District.

District No. 2—Commences at Pier No. 23 North River, thence along the outer lines of piers and wharves to Pier No. 41 North River and Canal-street, thence through Canal-street to Broadway, thence through Broadway to Fulton-street, thence through Fulton-street to Pier No. 23 North River, the place of beginning. All cartage within these bounds and on Pier No. 41 North River and in Canal-street and Broadway as specified, shall constitute the Second District.

District No. 3—Commences at Pier No. 41 North River and Canal street, and comprises all cartage north of said pier and Canal-street west of Broadway to Fifty-ninth-street, and thence north, west of Eighth-avenue. All cartage within these bounds and within the street (Broadway) and Eighth-avenue, as set forth, shall constitute the Third District.

District No. 4—Comprises all the cartage on the New-Jersey side, and shall constitute the Fourth District.

District No. 5—Commences at No. 21 East River, thence northerly along the outer lines of the piers and wharves to Pier No. 43 East River and Rutgers-street, thence through Rutgers-street to Canal-street, thence through Canal-street to Broadway, thence down Broadway to Fulton-street, thence down Fulton-street to Pier No. 21 East River, the place of beginning. All cartage within these bounds and on Pier No. 43 East River, and on Rutgers-street and Canal-street, except those comprised in former districts, shall constitute the Fifth District.

District No. 6—Commences at Pier No. 43 East River, Rutgers and Canal streets, and includes all the balance of the City of New-York, excepting only that comprised in former divisions, and shall constitute the Sixth District.

District No. 7—Shall comprise all business south of Fulton-street and Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, including the cartage in said avenue and street.

District No. 8—Shall comprise all the remainder of cartage on the Brooklyn side not included in the foregoing.

Revolutionary Appeal to the People of San Domingo.

A document has been printed in New-York, and is intended for exclusive circulation in San Domingo, which, addressing the people of San Domingo, says the men who profess to have been fighting for their freedom are selling them into slavery and betraying them. "The Bay of Samana," the address proceeds to say, "has been leased by BAEZ to the Government of the United States of America for $150,000 a year. It has already been formally taken possession of by that nation, and their flag has been unfurled upon San Domingo soil, thus basely bartered away for lucre.

This leasing of the property of the people is only the first step made by traitors towards selling our country in its entirety to America—a Government that is now eagerly grasping after all the territory it can acquire. When the time arrives that sees San Domingo annexed to the United States you will find yourselves the same as, nay, worse, than a conquered people. Your consciences will be measured by other laws. Your rights will be prescribed by men who refuse reconstruction to many of the Southern States, with which they were recently at war, and which they subjugated. Will they treat strangers better than their own flesh and blood? Already Americans are being brought into the country to supplant our native labor. Samana will be a colony of foreigners, on San Domingo soil, and yet independent of its laws. Those born in the Republic will be thrust on one side to make way for men brought from other nations. Our mines, our guano, are to be worked by imported labor. Our logwood and other valuable timber will be felled and carried to the place of exportation by foreigners, and foreigners will place it on board their ships. And San Domingans will quietly allow this, and make—no, not even a sign of disapproval."

After much more in this strain the address concludes with these words: "You ask, then, what you shall do under the circumstances. There are those who are quietly preparing to teach you. Only be ready when the day of freedom is proclaimed. It may be a long and bloody struggle, costing many lives. It may be accomplished like a lightning flash, requiring but the sacrifice of one."

The Sleepy Hollow Tragedy.

Mr. RENDALL, Sr., was buried yesterday from St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown. CHARLES RENDALL appears to be slowly recovering his consciousness, and some hopes are entertained that his life will be saved.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

In accordance with the arrangements for the observance of the week of prayer, a prayer meeting was held yesterday morning in Rev. Dr. HALL'S church, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, for the purpose of extending the limits of Christianity throughout the world. These prayer meetings will be held in the different Evangelical churches during the week. Besides these regular meetings, according to custom, a union prayer meeting was held in most of the Presbyterian churches yesterday morning, to return thanks for the late union between the two separate branches of the Church, the Old and New Schools.

The failure of HUGH N. CAMP & Co., sugar refiners, was announced yesterday. The sugar refinery was at Bristol, but the business of the firm and their liabilities are chiefly in this City. The liabilities amount to $640,000, and it is too early as yet to speak correctly in regard to the assets.

A new device for getting money from the unwary has been hit upon by some unprincipled schemer in this City. A lithographed letter has been sent throughout the West, which is designed to lead the reader to suppose that it has been issued by the Fourth National Bank of this City. The circular represents that it is probable that the institution will fail in the Spring, and it is desirable to circulate a large amount of the bills before the 1st of May. In order to do this, it is proposed to sell them at fifty cents on the dollar. After the word "Fourth" the circular has the letters "st." in very small type, so as to make it read "Fourth-street National Banking House of New-York City." Correspondents are requested to forward the sum of $10, when, of course, they will hear nothing further from the institution.

Mr. RITTER delivered the final lecture of his course on the History of Music, at the rooms of the Weber Pianoforte Company, last evening. He dated the origin of instrumental music about 200 years back, the organ being the first of all instruments. He gave an interesting history of the progress of instrumental music, and closed with thanks to the audiences that had greeted him on different evenings, and considered that they made up in quality what they lacked in quantity. He deprecated also the style of music now in use in our churches and hoped to see a speedy return to the solid and solemn Church music of "ye olden time."

The Society of the Sisters of the Stranger held their monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large, and the Society appears to be prospering, though with the widening of its field of utility comes the pressing need of more funds. Dr. DEEMS presented the Treasurer's report, and also a report on life members. It appears that of those to whom assistance has been given forty-four per cent. are foreigners and fifty-six per cent. our own people. The Society is engaged in a useful work.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, the following transfers of Sergeants were made: GEORGE F. PIERCE, from the Forty-first Precinct to the Forty-second Precinct; RICHARD CORNWELL, from the Forty-second Precinct to the Fourteenth Precinct; and JACOB E. HEALEY from the Fourteenth Precinct to the Forty-first Precinct.

WILLIAM SMITH, of Paterson N. J., had his leg badly injured yesterday by falling between the ties, while walking on the Harlem Railroad track, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth streets. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY JANE ROLLESTER, of No. 27 Laurens-street, while intoxicated, on the 1st inst., fell against a stone, by which she upset a kettle filled with boiling water. She was so severely scalded that she was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The new Police Court for the Ninth District, Harlem, will not probably be opened until the 1st of February next. This delay, it is said, is caused because there is not a building in the district suited for the purpose. Until the 1st of February, or until such time as the new Court House is fitted up, prisoners will be brought to the Yorkville Police Court.

The Christmas festival of the Eleventh Ward Industrial School for Boys was held yesterday at the schoolroom, No. 709 East Eleventh-street, and was an occasion of great enjoyment. The meritorious pupils received prizes at the hands of Mr. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, and Mr. DUPUY, on behalf of the Society, presented each boy with a new coat and shoes, and a bagful of cakes and candies. The school is maintained by the Children's Aid Society, and taught by Miss VAN VORST and associates.

A Cretan widow, who is endeavoring to raise means to support herself and four daughters, who are in destitute circumstances, appeals to the public for aid through Mr. A. O. VAN LENNEP, at whose Sunday School Teachers' Agency, No. 76 East Ninth-street, she may be seen daily. Her husband, ANTONOPULIS, was slain, together with his two sons and son-in-law, while gallantly fighting for the Cretan cause. She has numerous testimonials recommending her to the sympathy of the public.

JAMES B. PELL, of No. 218 Fifth-avenue, aged 28, and the son of Mr. PELL, the auctioneer, committed suicide last night in his room by cutting his throat. The deceased had indulged in dissipation for some time, and acted in a singular manner very often. He complained of illness soon after breakfast and retired to his room. At 7 P. M. a friend called to see him, and on entering his apartment found Mr. PELL lying on the floor with his throat cut, the razor near his hand. An inquest will be held to-day.

A solemn high mass was celebrated in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church yesterday, for the happy repose of the soul of Dr. CUMMINGS. Rev Dr. MCGLYNN, pastor, acted as celebrant; Father GRIFFIN, deacon; Dr. MCSWEENY, sub-deacon; Rev. JOHN GOGAN, master of ceremonies, and Rev. JOHN SCANNELL, assistant. The vocal and instrumental music was splendid, the performers being Mme. DE LUSSAN, Mme. ANSCHUTZ and Signor COLIETTE. Professor MORGAN presided at the organ.

An impostor having called on BROWN, BROS. & CO., and solicited money on false pretences, that firm forwarded a check for $5 for him to ANDREW STILLS, of the Dry Dock Savings Bank, who, detecting the imposition, on Monday returned the check to BROWN, BROS. & CO.

A Mass Temperance Meeting will be held under the auspices of the Native Temperance Society, in the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. MCELROY'S,) corner of Fourteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, next Monday evening. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, HORACE GREELEY, Rev. Dr. RIDGWAY and others.

The Spanish gunboats are all ready for sea, crews on board, provisions and fuel shipped, and their departure is set down for to-day at 2 P. M., weather permitting. Yesterday afternoon the engineers and firemen went down to the vessels on the tugboat *P. B. Schultz*.

The German Republicans of the Tenth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Assembly Districts, reorganized last night for the present year by electing officers of their district clubs and delegates to the German Republican Central Committee of this City.

The French Benevolent Society, for whose benefit Father HYACINTHE lectured at the Academy of Music, paid his passage back to France, and deposited 1,000f. in gold with the captain of the steamer in which he sailed, to be handed to him on his arrival there.

There will be a meeting of the friends of woman's suffrage at No. 49 East Twenty-third-street, on Thursday, Jan. 6, at 2 P. M., to organize a City and County association, under the auspices of the New-York State Society.

Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD and lady, Principals of Rockland Institute, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel, accompanied by a large number of young ladies, their pupils, from Chicago and Lafayette, Ind.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company yesterday: Rush C. Hawkins, Thomas W. Kennard, Wentworth Huyshe, J. B. Paunes, W. P. Rogers, Lawrence Johnston, D. J. Day, W. W. McFarland, Charles Day, New-York; David Jones, Ravenna; John Gardner, New-York; Tatlow Jackson, Philadelphia; William Lee, Randolph; Jacob Crall, Ashland; Jacob Riblet, Galion; J. W. Tyler, Cleveland; George R. Babcock, Buffalo; James McHenry, London; Joseph Lerocque, William H. Taylor, Samuel L. M. Barlow, New-York.

A new paper, styled *The Cuban*, printed in English, has been issued under the auspices of the Cuban Junta in this City.

Colonel HOUSTON KING, the Kentuckian who originated a story about a plot to destroy the national debt, was removed to the House of Correction yesterday, it being shown that he was suffering under mental aberration. He will be kept at the latter place until his Southern friends take him away.

Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., delivered a stirring and enthusiastic lecture on temperance before a large audience at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets, last evening.

A preliminary investigation was made yesterday by Coroner FLYNN in the case of GEORGE REINBERGER, the German who was instantly killed on Monday at No. 59 Ann-street, by the fall of an elevator, as previously reported. It was ascertained that the elevator is a very [illegible] PATRICK RILEY is represented [illegible] of the premises and this man [illegible] An inquest will be held on Saturday, when a full investigation will be made.

Coroner SCHIRMER proceeded to hold an *ante-mortem* examination yesterday at No. 12 Leonard-street, in the case of CHARLES LEOPOLD, who was dangerously wounded in the abdomen accidentally, on New-Year's Eve, by JOHN LORCH, his friend. As the wounded man wholly exonerated his friend, the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. LEOPOLD will probably survive his wounds.

Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Brooklyn, will speak on "Temperance," this evening at the Howard Mission.

The German Republicans of the Second Assembly District complain that they are not fairly represented in the District Republican organization, although they poll at least one-half of the vote of the party.

The dyeing and scouring establishment of EDWARD LORD, No. 924 Broadway, was entered last evening by burglars, who carried off a large quantity of goods.

BROOKLYN.

The actual work on the East River Bridge has commenced, ground having been broken at the upper slip of Fulton Ferry. There are fifty men at work preparing for the placing of the caisson at that point. All the woodwork about the slip is being torn out, and the river will be thoroughly dredged. This is the first step in the sight of the people, and will doubtless increase public confidence in the enterprise.

District-Attorney SAMUEL D. MORRIS addressed the Reforming politicians of the Seventh Ward, at the corner of Classon and Fulton avenues, last night. There was not a very large audience, but the enthusiasm was warm. Mr. MORRIS denounced in unmeasured terms, the several commissions, and paid especial attention to the Water and Sewerage Board, which he said had been facetiously dubbed the "Permanent" Board. He alluded to its ungovernable extravagance, and insisted that the stream of fraud, peculation, and corruption must be diverted so as to run somewhere else than in Brooklyn.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon, Dr. THORNE presiding. The Finance Committee reported in favor of the payment of bills amounting to $73,269 29; the report was adopted. The subject of purchasing pianos for the schools needing them was, after a long discussion, referred to the Music Committee for report. Several other items of business were attended to, after which the Board adjourned.

The annual sale of pews at Plymouth Church took place last evening. The opening bargains were as follows: H. W. Sage, $550; H. C. Bowen, $390; H. B. Claflin, $355; Willis Gaylor, $274; John T. Howard, $305; Edward Ovington, $275; S. B. White, $275; James Freeland, $280; C. B. Bigelow, $275; O. Carpenter, $315. The indications were that the premiums would average about the same as last year, which with rents, amounted to $54,683. This was an increase of $5,147 over the amount relized in 1868.

The office of H. N. CONKLIN, corner of Pearl and John streets, was entered some time during yesterday morning, by burglars who stole $50 worth of cigars.

The bakery of MILTON HOLMES, No. 44 Grand-street, E. D., was entered by thieves yesterday morning at an early hour. They got into the safe and helped themselves to the sum of $300.

It is understood that if the Police Department should be so divided by the Legislature as that Brooklyn shall have a distinct organization, and this step is contemplated, the efficient Captain MULLEN, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, the solitary Democratic Captain now in Brooklyn, will succeed Inspector FOLK as Chief of the Department.

Messrs. JOHN, GEORGE and HENRY CARTER, of Canada, well known as cathedral organists, are to be the performers on the Plymouth Church organ Saturday afternoon.

T. B. PEMBERTON, Esq., lectured on "Geometrical Beauties in Nature and Art," before a large audience of the Young Men's Christian Association, at their hall, corner of Fulton-avenue and Galatin-place, last evening.

The number of deaths in the city last week was 166.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates from the Sixth Ward to the Republican General Committee: WM. COIT, M. J. WELDON, JOHN COCKLE, J. A. SLIPPER, JOHN RADICAN.

A man giving his name as BENJAMIN SMITH was arrested yesterday for picking a lady's pocket at a funeral service in the Centenary Church, corner of Jay and Johnson streets. He was locked up.

The trial of EDWIN PERRY, the junkman and nocturnal speculator in sugar, coffee, &c., who is charged with the murder of THOMAS HAYES, the Furman-street watchman, is set down for Tuesday next, in the Oyer and Terminer, before Judge PRATT.

LONG ISLAND.

Messrs. LEVERICH, MOORE, LORD, and others, of Newtown, L. I., property holders, who have been assessed for the new Grand-street road, having applied to Mr. JOHN E. PARSONS, of the law firm of MAN & PARSONS, with regard their legal obligations to pay the assessments, have been informed, in common with all others who may profit by the information, that the pretended assessment is "wholly irregular, illegal and void," and that no one can be made to pay the same, and that any one who does so will thereafter be remediless.

The store of J. F. HORTON, in Mattituck, was entered by burglars on Thursday evening last. Fortunately but little money was in the store. The thieves gained an entrance by forcing a back window, and, on examination in the morning, traces of blood were found near the window. It is supposed that the thieves cut themselves with the broken glass. Letters and papers were found in great disorder, evidently having been hastily ransacked. A quantity of shoes, with the small amount of change in the drawer, are the only property missing.

The annual Corporation meeting in Greenport was held on Monday. The following officers were elected: SIDNEY P. RACKETT, Trustee; GEO. H. CERWIN, Clerk; JAMES CLARK, Collector; ALFRED WIGGINS, Street Commissioner. The full Board of Trustees are composed of the following persons: O. K. BUCKLEY, LEVI PRESTEN, S. P. ROCKETT. Appropriations were made for a Lock-up and for the Fire Department.

NEW-JERSEY.

The January term of the Essex County Court commenced yesterday at Newark, Judge DEPUE presiding. The Grand Jury having been drawn and sworn, Judge DEPUE delivered a brief charge to that body.

A lad 13 years of age, named DIEDRICH SIEGENSTAFF, was yesterday arrested in Hudson City, and committed on a charge of having entered the residence of Mrs. PICCO, on Clark-avenue, in Hudson City, and robbed it of about $50 worth of jewelry. A portion of the stolen property was found in his possession.

Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of a man named THOMAS CLEARY, and a woman named Mrs. MOORE, on a charge of having badly beaten Mrs. MARY MAHER and her husband JOHN, MARTIN LINDSKY, and Mrs. SARAH H. EDWARDS. Mrs. EDWARDS was much bruised.

The City Council of Newark have purchased thirty lots, bounded by Fairmount-avenue, West Bank-street, Camden-street and Cabinet-street for the site for a City Hospital. The property cost $16,000.

The Special Committee on the revision of the charter of the City of Paterson have made a report to the Board of Aldermen, in the shape of a supplementary act, which has been laid over one week for discussion.

There are rumors of a legislative conflict in New-Jersey between the Erie and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad people.

The cross head of the steam engine in the old Gun Mill, Paterson, broke yesterday, doing about $3,000 worth of damage, but fortunately injuring no one.

THOMAS BLAIR was arrested in Hoboken, yesterday evening, charged with swindling ROBERT HAUCKEN & CO. out of $500 worth of lumber on false pretences.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 4—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87¼; 1865, old, 86¼; 1867, 85⅞; Ten-forties, 84. Erie Railway Shares, 18; Illinois Central, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—11:30 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens firm. Middling Upland, 11⅝; Middling Orleans, 11¾. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 4—1 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87¼; 1865, old, 86¼; 1867, 86¼; Ten-forties, 84¼. Stocks steady; Illinois Centrals, 103½.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 7d. ℔ cental for California White; 8s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 11d. for Red Winter. Corn, 29s. ℔ quarter for European. Peas, 35s. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

The receipts of Wheat at this port for the three days have been 45,000 quarters, all of which is American.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 73s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 69s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 63s. ℔ cwt. for the new Cumberland Cut.

ANTWERP, Jan. 4.—Petroleum opened firm at 60½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Jan. 4.—Cotton opened firm, both on the spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 4.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 91⅞@91⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Bourse closed excited. Rentes, 74f. 20c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 4.—Petroleum closed firm at 60½f. for Standard white.

BREMEN, Jan. 4.—Petroleum opened firm.

BREMEN, Jan. 4.—Petroleum closed yesterday at 7 thalers 6 groats.

HAMBURG, Jan. 4.—Petroleum closed firm last night and opened firm this morning.

LONDON, Jan. 4—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87¼; 1865, old, 86¼; 1867, 85⅞; Ten-forties, 84; Erie Railway Shares, 18; Illinois Centrals, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 11½d.@11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8¼d.@1s. 8½d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Oil, £29 15s. ℔ ton. Turpentine, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Clover Seed, [illegible] ℔ cwt. for American Red. Tallow, 46s. ℔ cwt. Calcutta Linseed firm. Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 26s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—3 P. M.—TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm.

COTTON—The market is steady.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 4—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 92 for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Jan. 4.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR firm for shipping Extras; sales at $3@$3 75. WHEAT dull and closed quiet at 76¾c.@77c. for No. 2. CORN quiet but firm at higher rates; sales at 70¼c. for regular No. 2; in the afternoon there were sellers of No. 2 at 70½c. OATS in better demand, closing at 40c. @40¼c., cash. RYE quiet at 70c.@70½c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull; No. 2 nominal at 75c.@80c. HIGHWINES firm at 91c.@92c. PROVISIONS dull; the demand is almost all speculative. PORK, $27 50@$27 75. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 14¾c.@15¼c., in tierces. Short Rib MIDDLES, loose, 13¼c. Rough SIDES, 18c.; Dry Salted Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c., loose. LARD; 16¼c.@16½c. Dressed HOGS active at $10 25@$11 50 for choice lots. Live HOGS dull and easier, at $8 50@$9 10 for Common and $10 30 for Extra. CATTLE steady, firm and active, at $4@$5 37½ for common to extra Cows; $6 50@$7 25 for good to choice Shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—9,700 bbls. Flour; 79,670 bushels Wheat; 22,454 bushels Corn; 30,092 bushels Oats; 2,927 bushels Rye; 2,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,920 bbls. Flour; 10,820 bushels Wheat; 6,047 bushels Corn; 1,200 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 900 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 75 for White; $7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and steady; sales, in car lots, of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 27½. CORN dull; sales of car lots at $1 08. BARLEY nominally unchanged; Up-Lake Canada held $1 06. CORNMEAL, $2 25 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $30@$33, ℔ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour, to Boston, $1 06; to New-York, 96c.; to Albany, 78c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Sales, 100 bales; Middling, 23½c. FLOUR in moderate demand, mostly local; Extra Family, $5. WHEAT—Receipts liberal; Red, $1 07; White, $1 11. CORN, 70c. OATS, 50c. RYE, 80c. TOBACCO—Leaf quiet and unchanged; sales, 32 hhds.; Lugs, $5@$7; Leaf, $9@$14. PROVISIONS dull and lower. PORK, $29 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c. LARD in tierces, 17¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 22c. WHISKY dull and nominal; Raw, 94c.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—WHEAT more active; sales 1,350 bushels No. 2 Amber State at $1 28; 400 bushels No. 1 do. at $1 32½, with 100 bags White Michigan at $1 40. RYE steady and in fair request, with sales of 350 bags at the Susquehanna Railroad at $1. CORN steady; Old Western Mixed held firmly at $1 14; sales 600 bushels on private terms; New Round Yellow nominal at $1@$1 03. BARLEY dull and almost entirely neglected. OATS in small supply and market firm; sales 3,000 bushels State in bulk at 53c., and 94 bushels do. in bags at 59c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. COTTON firm; Middling, 24c.@24¼c., and for good grades 24½c. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY dull at 94c. HOGS dull at $9@$10 for live, and $11@$11 50 for dressed; receipts, 3,100 head. PROVISIONS unsettled and prices nominal; nothing of importance done. Mess PORK held at $27 50. LARD, 15¾c.@17c. for steam and kettle. Green MEATS, 12¾c.@14½c., and dull. EXCHANGE firm at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 4.—COTTON firm and prices higher; Low Middling, 23½c.; Good Ordinary, 22½c. WHEAT—Red, $1 10; Amber, $1 15; White, $1 20. CORN, 90c.@$1. OATS, 70c. RYE, $1. BARLEY, $1 20. FLOUR, $4 50@$6 50 for Superfine and Fancy. BACON—Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Shoulders, 14½c.; Country Hams, 18c.; City Cured Hams, 21c. BULK MEATS—Clear Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Ribbed Sides, 15c.; Shoulders, 12c. Rump PORK, $25. LARD, 18c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—FLOUR—Dray lots selling only. WHEAT entirely neglected. CORN inactive; New Toledo offered at 80c. on the track; car lots choice Ohio held at 83c. on track. OATS dull; one car Western sold at 80c. RYE nominally 90c.@95c. BARLEY neglected; held at 85c.@95c. PEAS offered at 85c., with no buyers. PORK inactive; nominally $29. LARD dull and nominally 18c.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4.—COTTON firm at 24¼c.; receipts, 1,159 bales; exports, 761 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 93c.@94c. OATS, 70c. LARD, 18c.@19½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Sides, 16c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 4.—WHEAT nominally unchanged. OATS heavy. CORN dull and nominal. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—FLOUR firm, with light stock; quoted at $4 62½@$5 50. WHEAT—Sales of choice at $1 65. LEGAL TENDERS, 83¼.

[Advertisement.]

Asthmatic, Bronchial or Consumptive invalids are referred to an advertisement in our book column of "Aiken; or, Climatic Cure."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Nemesis	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Jan. 6	New-York	Bremen.
Tarifa	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Jan. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Jan. 8	New-York	Havre.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Arizona	Jan. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	Jan. 6	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Manhattan*, close at the General Post Office at 6 A. M.

Mails for Aspinwall, Panama and the South Pacific, by the *Arizona*, close at 10:30 A. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 4—*In steamship Hammonia, for Hamburg.*—James Brown Potter, Stephen Higginson, Jr., Rev. D. March, Mrs. Caroline Read, Gustav Mayer, A. Dohm, C. Paulsen, Aug. Oppenheimer, Adolph Nordberg, Julius Bergreen and wife, Julius Grollmann, Gustav Fredlund and wife, B. Meyers, Chas. Dudley, Wm. Seymour, Miss Sinclair, Mrs. Ferber, B. C. Ponsford, B. Steel, C. Harvey, Monsieur Latour, O. Evers, Richard Stanton, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Mr. Blankman, E. J. Brown.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah.—E. Kussellworth, R. Slatery, Angus McDonald.

JAN. 4—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Speyer, Miss Dillon, Recard Fay, wife and child, John Kent, Mr. Best, Alex. Dougan, Clark Fisher, Walter Brown, J. Cutton, R. S. Reynolds and sister, Alfred Le Vicerge, Geo. Dougan, Ed. Oakey, J. H. Wells, Wm. Carson, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Bloxham, Mr. Cyrus.

JAN. 4—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool.*—A. T. Boyd, J. Dreyfus, Alfred Briston, F. Smith, Mrs. A. Dewer, Captain G. Ford, Captain Smith, Geo. Inglis.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 47 | Moon sets.. 8 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 20 | Gov. Island.11 10 | Hell Gate..12 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Fairbanks, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., James Hand; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Brunette, Deane, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Nemesis, (Br.,) Billinge, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.

Barks Elizabeth, (Br.,) Allen, Genoa, Ruger Bros.; C. F. Perry, Linnell, Rosario, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Tatay, Morse, Portland, B. T. Thurlow & Sons.

Brigs Angostura, (Br.,) Perkins, Ciudad Bolivar, W. H. Halsey & Co.; Maria, (Ital.,) Savarese, Naples, Funch, Edye & Co.; Camilla, (Br.,) Tucker, St. Domingo, Duncan McColl; Altaretta, (Br.,) Ogilvie, Cienfuegos, P. I. Nevins & Sons.

Schrs. A. C. Campbell, Dennison, Mobile, Ala., E. D. Hulbert & Co.; Wapella, Penny, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Maria Gage, Sheppard, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Traveler, Hodges, Newbern, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Watchful, Reynolds, Providence; J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Potter, Spencer's Island, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; J. Kinzie, Steelman, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Dec. 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. Dec. 24, at 7:55 P. M., off Cape Clear, passed a Cunard and a National steamer, bound E.; off Brow Head, at 10 P. M., same date, exchanged signals with steamship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Experienced strong S. W. gales south of Hatteras. About 14 miles south of Charleston, passed Spanish fleet of gunboats, bound S.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool Dec. 18, and Queenstown 19th, via Halifax Jan. 2, with mdse. and 75 passengers to John G. Dale. [illegible] bound [illegible] Charleston, S. C., [illegible] passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

[illegible] Coast, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Brig Havana (N. G.), Rasmussen, Brunswick [illegible] ds., with lumber and [illegible] passengers to Ceasar & Funch. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales; had 2 deaths and 1 birth on the passage.

Brig Alice Abbott, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Crowell, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Dymond Lally. Has had fine weather till Jan. 2, lat. 36, lon. 72, when she encountered a hurricane from S. E., veering round to W. S. W., and lasting 24 hours; had upper foretopsail blown from the yards, but received no other damage.

Brig Warfhalsen, (Dutch,) Dehard, Maracaibo 24 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Jan. 3, off Cape Hatteras, had a gale from S. E., which lasted 24 hours.

Brig Catawba, Everner, Savannah 9 ds., with yellow pine to James W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Kate Foster, Fickett, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Tampico, Lombard, Tampico, Mexico, 19 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with hides, skins, &c., to Brugierre & Thebaud. Has had moderate weather, and been 6 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Lizzie Major, (of Winthrop,) Giles, Pensacola 16 ds., with yellow pine to I. B. Gager.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, Smith, Virginia, for Fairhaven.

Schr. John Farnum, Baker, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Anderson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Ella, Thomas, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Leila, Farr, Portland, with lumber to P. Blankie.

Schr. Paul Thompson, Godfrey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. W. Tull, Hall, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hannibal, Davis, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Caroline Kensell, Young, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Virginia, Mason, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Lath Rich, Mills, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Henrietta, White, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. John Mills, Hall, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Susan, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. West Denis, Wright, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Haze, McName, Greenwich.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Allen, New-London.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterburg, Stamford.

Schr. Charlotte Fish, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Amos Falkenbury, Tirrell, Providence.

Schr. Robert Smith, Boman, Hartford.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. T. S. Dean, Simmons, Fall River, for Virginia.

Schr. J. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Providence.

Schr. Hesperus, Lamphear, Rockport, Me.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, W. N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Hammonia, for Hamburg; Charleston, for Charleston; Hatteras, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Arr. steamers Alhambra, from Savannah; Nereus, from New-York.

Below—Bark Warren Hallett, from St. Vincent.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 1, A. M.—Sld. steamship Rattlesnake; schrs. Kendrick Fish, Mail, Eddie F. Treat, J. W. Vannamann, John Stroup, James Satterthwaite, James Ponder, Only Son, Geo. Nevinger, Mary Standish, Mary E. Femerick, H. W. Godfrey, Annie E. Stevens.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Robert Myhan, Gloucester, for New-York; Sarah A. Hammond, Rockport, Mass., for do.; Thomas Bagley, (Br.,) Yarmouth, N. S., for Philadelphia.

2d, A. M.—Arr. schrs. S. J. Gilmore, Boston, for Savannah; Alfred Chase, Harwich, for Norfolk; Lequilla, (Br.,) St. Marc (Hayti) Dec. 13, via Hampton Roads, for Boston.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Mabel Hall, Rockland, for Wilmington, N. C.

3d, A. M.—No arrivals.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

HAVRE, Jan. 4.—The steamship Atalanta, from New-York, arrived here yesterday on her way to London.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 4.—The steamship Moravian, from Portland, arrived at this port yesterday on her way to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—The bark Theodosius Christian, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, has arrived at Belfast in a leaky condition.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK..........$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The Bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, which cost about $40,000 per mile.

The road runs through the richest and most populous agricultural district in Illinois. The LOCAL business alone is much more than sufficient to sustain it. This, with the through business, which it is expected will be limited only by the capacity of the road, must make it as profitable as any in the State.

No road has ever been built having more numerous and valuable connections East and West.

ONE HUNDRED MILES ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EQUIPPED WITH NEW FIRST-CLASS ROLLING STOCK. The balance, less than twenty miles, is nearly finished, and trains will run over the entire line during the present month.

This road has been consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishing still further security to the bondholders, these Bonds having been assumed by the consolidated Company, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It connects on the east with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha on the west—the only East and West line connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria.

The high premium the stock of many of the railways in Illinois command with no better prospects than this road, justifies the belief that its stock will also soon be at a premium, thus making the CONVERTIBLE CLAUSE a valuable option. To make the bonds still more secure a sinking fund has been provided.

The belief that the Government will fund the Five-twenties into a four and a half per cent. loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some safe securities that pay a good interest, about which there is no question, for which they can exchange their Five-twenties—capitalizing the premium, and getting a higher rate of interest for a long term of years. Nothing can be more desirable than first mortgage Bonds on any first-class completed railway.

The coal freights alone are estimated sufficient to pay the interest on the Bonds, the best mines in the State being located on the line at Danville.

Having carefully examined the road from time to time and its connections, we being also familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, as well as with the rapid progress of the Company from the start, its financial standing and efficient management, we recommend the Bonds as a choice investment, the security of which has been placed beyond any contingency, as the Company have been provided with the necessary funds to complete the road.

About four-fifths of the loan has been taken by actual investors.

We continue to offer a portion of the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the best market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Further particulars furnished on application, by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 3. Pupils entering any time previously, will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

A Choice Security.
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD,
Free of Government Tax.
NEARLY 10 PER CENT. CURRENCY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
MIDLAND RAILROAD.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 150 miles are already completed, in the most thorough manner, equipped and running regular trains; and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the Metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

To prevent the public from being misled by the advertisement of the Root Steam Engine Company, attention is called to the
OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE ON STEAM BOILERS, viz.:
Thirty-eighth Fair of the American Institute, held in New-York, October, 1869:
THE
HARRISON
SAFETY BOILER

First medal and diploma for—1. Safety; 2. Economy of space; 3. Economy of fuel. This boiler was the only one which was found reliable and capable of driving the engines at the Exhibition, and which did furnish all the steam for the competitive test of the engines.

Root's Wrought-iron Sectional Boiler—Second medal and diploma for facility of repairs and economy of space.

A true copy from report on file adopted Dec. 7, 1869.
(Signed,) JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

There were seven boilers on exhibition, including an ordinary fire-box tubular boiler.

The principal competition was between the Harrison Safety Boiler, of 100-horse power, and the Root Wrought Iron Sectional Boilers, advertised as 120-horse power.

These boilers were first tested with cold water pressure. The Root Boiler sustained only 159 pounds per inch. The "Harrison" showed no leakage with 200 pounds, which was all the testing pump would bear.

To test the relative capacity of the two sets of boilers, the work of the Fair was divided into two sections, one comprising the large engines and machinery, and the other the steam pumps. The Harrison Boilers kept in motion regularly the engine section; and the Root boilers were attached to the pump section. The Root boilers were twice connected to the engine section, but failed from loss of steam; and it became necessary in both cases to reconnect the Harrison Boilers to that section.

The Root boilers leaked during the entire Exhibition and were often repaired.

The Harrison Boilers were tight throughout the Fair. Only a slight accident occurred to them in starting, which was speedily repaired.

During part of the Fair the Harrison Boilers developed 112-horse power; and at the trial of the Corliss Engine, with cold feed water at forty-seven degrees, they furnished a horse power per hour with 3 19-100 pounds coal.

The Root Boiler exhibitors were notified to prepare for a corresponding test. They failed to make their boilers tight, and the test could not be made.

From this it will readily be seen why the Managers of the American Institute would not stultify themselves by accepting the report of a committee in direct contradiction of facts; and why the first premium was awarded to the Harrison Safety Boiler.

HARRISON BOILER WORKS,
JOHN A COLEMAN, Agent,
No. 49 Murray-st.

Circulars sent on application.

HARRISON
SAFETY
BOILER.

First-class medal World's Fair, London, 1862.
First-class medal, American Institute Fair, New-York, October, 1869, for safety, economy of space, and economy of fuel.
400 HORSE POWER AT A. T. STEWART'S.
437 HORSE POWER AT JERSEY CITY SUGAR REFINERY, and over 1,000 boilers in other places.
HARRISON BOILER WORKS, PHILADELPHIA.
John A. Coleman, Agent,
NO. 49 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK,
and NO. 36 KILBY-ST., BOSTON.

FIRST PREMIUM
TO
ROOT'S
SAFETY BOILER.

"To prevent the public being misled by the advertisements" of the Harrison Boiler Works, we would request them to read our advertisement in the daily *Tribune* and TIMES of Jan. 1 and 3, and the statements of the three Judges of Boilers at the late Institute Fair therein contained. As we then stated that the managers (though illegally and unjustly) had awarded the first premium to Harrison's Cast Iron Boiler, we have no difference on that point. It is, however, the province of the judges alone to decide as to premiums. When it is considered that the great merit claimed for the Harrison Boiler is the superiority of cast iron (a brittle and unreliable metal) over wrought iron (a tough and reliable one) for the heating surface of boilers, that Mr. Harrison's large influence and facilities have enabled him to sell such cast iron boilers and to convince many of the superiority of cast over wrought iron in defiance of all past experience and natural laws, it does not seem strange that the same weight and influence should enable him to set aside the laws of the Institute, reverse and suppress the decisions of its judges, and cause its managers to "stultify themselves" by ignoring the laws that give them any authority whatever.

As to the charges that they bring against the Root Boiler at the Fair, it is sufficient to say that it was erected in great haste, urged forward by the managers of that department to enable them to get the engine and machinery in motion. It furnished the steam for all the engines, pumps and machinery during the first few weeks of the Fair, while Harrison's Boiler was being erected in the best possible manner, without regard to time or money.

Notwithstanding this extra care a portion of the Harrison Boiler exploded during the Fair, disabling it for several days until repairs could be completed. We think this is a fair offset for any small defects of our boiler, particularly as ours were obviously owing to hasty and defective erection, while the defects of the Harrison are inherent in its material and plan of construction, and such accidents are not rare.

We regard the assertion that the Root Boiler "was twice connected with the engine section and failed from loss of steam" as answered above; but would say that we know of nothing of the kind having occurred, and as the Root Boiler did drive the whole Fair, such a thing could only have happened under circumstances arranged to produce this result for the satisfaction of those to whom no other one would have been acceptable. As in our advertisements above mentioned, we now claim to have received the only just and legal award of the first premium at the late Fair, based upon general superiority, the award of which by the judges was, through some influence, illegally and wrongfully suppressed by the managers, and a bogus award in favor of the Harrison Boiler substituted in its stead. We are taking legal measures to obtain our just rights.

Those interested in this matter or in steam boilers, and desiring to know all the facts, should call on or address

ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., New-York.